

QUESTION & ANSWER BANK

2022-23

STD 9

Social Science

TamilNadu Government
Samacheer Kalvi New Syllabus

HISTORY

UNIT -1

EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND SOCIETY - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- _____ is genetically closest to humans.
a) Gorilla **b) Chimpanzee** c) Orang-Utan d) Great Apes
 - The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
a) Paleolithic b) Mesolithic **c) Neolithic** d) Megalithic
 - Direct ancestors of modern man was _____.
a) Homo habilis b) Homo erectus
c) Homo Sapiens d) Neanderthal man.
 - _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.
a) Great Rift Valley **b) Fertile Crescent**
c) Solo River d) Neander Valley.
 - Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
a) Microlithic **b) Paleolithic** c) Mesolithic d) Neolithic
 - (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.
a) (i) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts.
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district.
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age.
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct.
 - Assertion (A)** : Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.
Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.
a) A and R are correct and R explains A.
b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A.
c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
d) A and R both are incorrect.
 - We live in an age of _____ technology.
a) Transport **b) Information** c) Agricultural d) Scientific

10. The history of humans cannot be delinked from the history of _____.
 a) Planets b) **Earth** c) Solar system d) Water bodies
11. The study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains is called _____.
 a) **Archaeology** b) Paleoanthropology c) Geology d) Biology
12. The study of human ancestors and their evolution is called _____.
 a) **Paleoanthropology** b) Geology
 c) Microbiology d) Archaeology.
13. The Earth was formed approximately _____ billion years ago.
 a) 5.5 b) 4.5 c) **4.54** d) 5.52

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture. (**Lower Paleolithic**)
2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology. (**Lithic**)
3. _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic. (**Mesolithic period**)
4. Prehistoric people were the pioneers of _____ knowledge. (**creative**)
5. Cognition is related to the development of human _____ (**thought**)
6. The long span of time in earth's history is divided into eras, periods and epochs by the _____ (**Geologists**)
7. Australopithecines appeared in the _____ era. (**Cenzoic**)
8. Australopithecines were the _____ from which modern humans evolved. (**Apes**)

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT :

1. a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
 b) The book "On the origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
 c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
 d) Geology is the study of Lithic technology.
 a) **Correct.**
 b) **Wrong.** The book (On the Origin of Species) was published by **Charles Darwin**.
 c) **Correct.**
 d) **Wrong** - Geology is the study of **the Earth**.
2. a) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.
 b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.
 c) Flake cannot be used for tool making.
 d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.
 a) **Wrong.** Among the great Apes **Chimpanzee** is genetically closest to humans.
 b) **Correct**
 c) **Wrong.** Flake can be used for tool making
 d) **Wrong** Core is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Palaeo anthropology | - The study of the human ancestors |
| 2. Hand axe tools | - Acheulian |
| 3. Images on stone and bone | - Venus |
| 4. Red sand dunes | - Teris |
| 5. Stone artefacts of small size | - Microliths |
| 6. Early Archaen Era | - 3.5 billion years ago |
| 7. Ashmolean Museum | - 1677 C.E |
| 8. Mesozoic Era | - 251 to 66 million years ago |
| 9. Herbert Spencer | - 1820 - 1903 C.E |
| 10. Neogene period | - 23 to 2.6 million years |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:

- 1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.**
 - i. Humans are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.
 - ii. In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.
 - iii. They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature.
 - iv. They worshipped Sun, Moon and various natural forces and developed their own understanding.
- 2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.**
 - i. People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.
 - ii. Millets and rice were cultivated.
 - iii. Irrigation Management developed.
 - iv. In the deltaic region, evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.
- 3. List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.**
 - i. The Iron Age is also known as Megalithic.
 - ii. Dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, Carnelian beads and bronze objects.
 - iii. They may be called memorial burials.
- 4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.**
 - i. The human ancestors designed various tools including hand axes.
 - ii. They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
 - iii. The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian.
 - iv. Bifaces are tools that have flaking on both sides.
- 5. Write a note on three Age Systems given by C.J.Thomsen**
Stone Age - The period when stone was mainly used for making implements.
Bronze Age - The period when bronze metallurgy (extraction of metal from ores) developed.
Iron Age - The period when iron was smelted to produce implements.

6. What is the process of burnishing?

Neolithic people perhaps devised the first pottery. They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turn-table or made pottery out of hand. Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as burnishing.

7. Write a few lines about Pottery found in Adhichanallur.

Pottery is an important evidence found in the Archaeological sites of Adhichanallur. The Iron Age and Sangam Age people used the black and red colour to make blackware and redware pottery. Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.

8. Who were Chiefdoms?

Chiefdoms were stratified societies in which chiefs were selected based on kinship relations.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a land mark in the life of Megalithic Period - Substantiate.

a. Agriculture:

- i. People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- ii. Millets and rice were cultivated.
- iii. Irrigation Management developed, since many of the Megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.
- iv. Evidence of rice were seen in the Megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

b. Pottery:

- i. Pottery is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites.
- ii. The Iron Age and Sangam Age people used the black and red colours to make blackware and redware pottery.
- iii. Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.

c. Metal Tools:

- i. Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- ii. The iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting gathering and in battles.

2. The history of human is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.

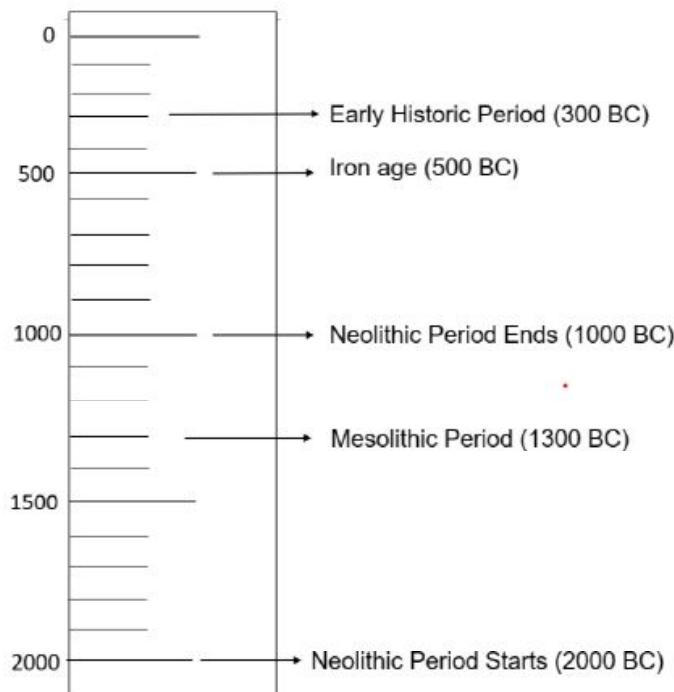
- i. The history of the human is closely related to the history of the Earth.
- ii. The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
- iii. They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms.
- iv. The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
- v. Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.
- vi. These layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
- vii. Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.

VII.

TIMELINE

DRAW A TIMELINE AND MARK ANY FIVE EVENTS BETWEEN 300 BC TO 2000 BC.

Scale
1 unit = 500 years



UNIT-2

ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The earliest signs to denote words through pictures.
a) Calligraphy **b) Pictographic** c) Ideographic d) Stratigraphic
2. The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt.
a) Sarcophagus b) Hyksos **c) Mummification** d) Polytheism
3. The Sumerian system of writing.
a) Pictographic b) Hieroglyphic c) Sonogram **d) Cuneiform.**
4. The Harappans did not have the knowledge of _____
a) Gold and Elephant **b) Horse and Iron**
c) Sheep and silver d) Ox and platinum.
5. The Bronze images suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.
a) Jar b) Priest king **c) Dancing girl** d) Bird.
6. i. The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Akkadians.
ii. The Chinese developed the Hieroglyphic system.
iii. The Euphrates and Tigris drain into the Mannar Gulf.
iv. Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker.
a) (i) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
c) (iii) is correct **d) (iv) is correct**
7. (i) Yangtze River is known as Sorrow of China.
(ii) Wu-Ti constructed the Great Wall of China.
(iii) Chinese invented gun powder.
(iv) According to traditions Mencius was the founder of Taoism
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (iii) is correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
8. What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia.
a) Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians.
b) Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians
c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians.
d) Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians.
9. **Assertion (A)** : Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation were contemporaries of Indus Civilisation.
Reason (R) : The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha.
a) A and R are correct and A explains R.
b) A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R.
c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
d) Both A and R are incorrect.
10. The chiefdoms were _____ formations.
a) Political b) Trade c) Guild d) Social

11. The early states had _____ stratification.
 a) Political b) Economic c) Cultural d) **Social.**
12. Egypt is nourished by the river _____.
 a) **Nile** b) Amazon c) Congo d) Brahmaputra
13. Pharaoh was the Egyptian _____.
 a) King b) Noble c) Trader d) Teacher
14. Lapis Laculi is a _____.
 a) Massive stone b) **Precious stone**
 c) Big palace d) Great Tomb
15. Hieroglyphics was a form of _____.
 a) Trade b) Communication
 c) **Writing** d) Painting

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head. (**The Great Sphinx of Giza**)
2. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as _____ (**Hieroglyphic**).
3. _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia. (**Hammurabi's code of law**)
4. _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou State, according to traditions. (**Lao Tze**)
5. The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans. (**Terracotta**)
6. Early societies were organized as _____ during the Pre-Mesolithic age. (**Bands**)
7. In the early societies, priests, king's officials and traders formed the _____ (**Middle strata**).
8. Egypt is irrigated by _____. (**Nile**).
9. Egypt was invaded by the Greeks under _____. (**Alexander the Great**).
10. The Hyksos were probably from _____. (**West Asia**).

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT:

1. a. The Great Bath at Harappa is well-built with several adjacent rooms.
 b. The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.
 c. The Terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of Egyptians.
 d. The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.
 a. **Wrong.** The tank called Great Bath at **Mohenjodaro** an important structure well paved with several adjacent rooms.
 b. **Correct.**
 c. **Wrong.** The Terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of **Bronze** suggest the artistic skills of the **Harappans**.
 d. **Wrong.** The **Egyptians** devised a solar calendar system.
2. a. Amon was an "Egyptian God"
 b. The fortified Harappan city had the temples.
 c. The Great Sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.

- d. The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.
- a. **Correct.**
- b. **Wrong.** The fortified **Sumerian** cities had the temples called Ziggurats at its centre.
- c. **Wrong.** The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with a human head in ancient **Egypt**.
- d. **Wrong.** The invention of the Potter's wheel is credited to the **Sumerians**.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Pharaoh | - The Egyptian king |
| 2. Papyrus | - A kind of grass |
| 3. Great Law maker | - Hammurabi |
| 4. Gilgamesh | - The oldest written story on Earth |
| 5. The Great Bath | - Mohenjo-Daro |
| 6. Persia | - Iran |
| 7. Alexander | - Greece |
| 8. Viziers | - High officials |
| 9. Akkad | - Sargon |
| 10. Confucius | - Philosopher |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:

1. The Egyptians excelled in art and architecture. Illustrate.

- i. Numerous sculptures, paintings and carvings attest to the artistic skills of Egyptians.
- ii. The Pyramids are massive monuments built in tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs.
- iii. The Great pyramids near Cairo are known as the Giza Pyramid.
- iv. Pyramids are considered to be one of the Wonders of the World.
- v. The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with human head.
- vi. It is one of the largest sculptures of the world.

2. State the salient features of the Ziggurats.

The salient features of the Ziggurats are:-

- i. Ziggurats were pyramid shaped monuments found in ancient Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq).
- ii. One of the most famous Ziggurats of the time is the one in the city of Ur.
- iii. The fortified Sumerian cities had the temples called ziggurates at its centre.

3. Hammurabi code is an important legal document. Explain.

- i. Hammurabi code is an important legal document that specifies the laws related to various crimes.
- ii. It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.
- iii. The 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' form of justice is used in the Hammurabi code.

4. Write a note on Mummies of Egypt.

The preserved dead body is called the mummy. The Egyptians had the tradition of

preserving the dead bodies using Natron salt, a combination of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate. This preservation process is called Mummification. After 40 days, when the salt absorbed all the moisture, the body was filled with sawdust and wrapped with strips of linen cloth and covered with a fabric. The body was stored in a stone coffin called Sarcophagus.

5. Write a note on Papyrus

The word ‘paper’ comes from ‘Papyrus’. The Egyptians wrote on the leaves of a plant called Papyrus, a kind of reed, which grew on the banks of Nile.

6. What were the contributions of the Chinese civilisation?

The contributions of the Chinese civilisation are:-

- i. Writing system was improved.
- ii. Invention of paper.
- iii. Opening of the Silk Road.
- iv. Invention of gun powder were the contributions of the Chinese civilisation.

7. Write a brief note on Indus Valley civilisation.

The Indus Valley civilisation is also known as the Harappan civilisation, since Harappa was the first site to be discovered. This civilisation is known as Harappan civilisation and also Indus Valley civilisation, since it extended beyond the Indus river valley.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. Define the terms Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform with their main features.

a. Hieroglyphics:

- i. Egyptians are well known for their writing system.
- ii. Their form of writing is known as hieroglyphic.
- iii. Hieroglyphic was used in the inscriptions on seals and other objects.
- iv. This form of writing used a pictogram based system.
- v. The French Scholar, Francois Champollion used the Rosetta stone, a trilingual inscription.
- vi. This inscription, which was written in Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek, was taken to France by Napoleon.
- vii. From there it was taken to England where it is on display in the British Museum London.

b. Cuneiform:

- i. Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system.
- ii. The shape of the letter is in the form of wedge and hence it is called cuneiform.
- iii. Evolving around 3000 BCE, it is one of the earliest scripts of the world.
- iv. The epic of Gilgamesh was written in this script.
- v. They used clay tablets for writing letters and stories.

2. To what extent is the Chinese influence reflected in the fields of philosophy and literature.

Philosophy and Literature of the Chinese:-

- i. Chinese poets and philosophers such as Lao Tze, Confucius, Mencius, Mo Ti (Mot Zu) and Tao Chien contributed to the development of Chinese civilization.
- ii. Sun-Tzu, a military strategist, wrote the work called *Art of War*.
- iii. The Yellow Emperor's *Canon of Medicine* is considered China's earliest written book on medicine.
- iv. Lao Tze was the founder of Taoism. He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils.
- v. Confucius, the philosopher and a political reformer said, "If personal life is cultivated, family life is regulated, and once family life is regulated, national life is regulated".
- vi. Mencius another Chinese Philosopher travelled throughout China and offered his counsel to the rulers.

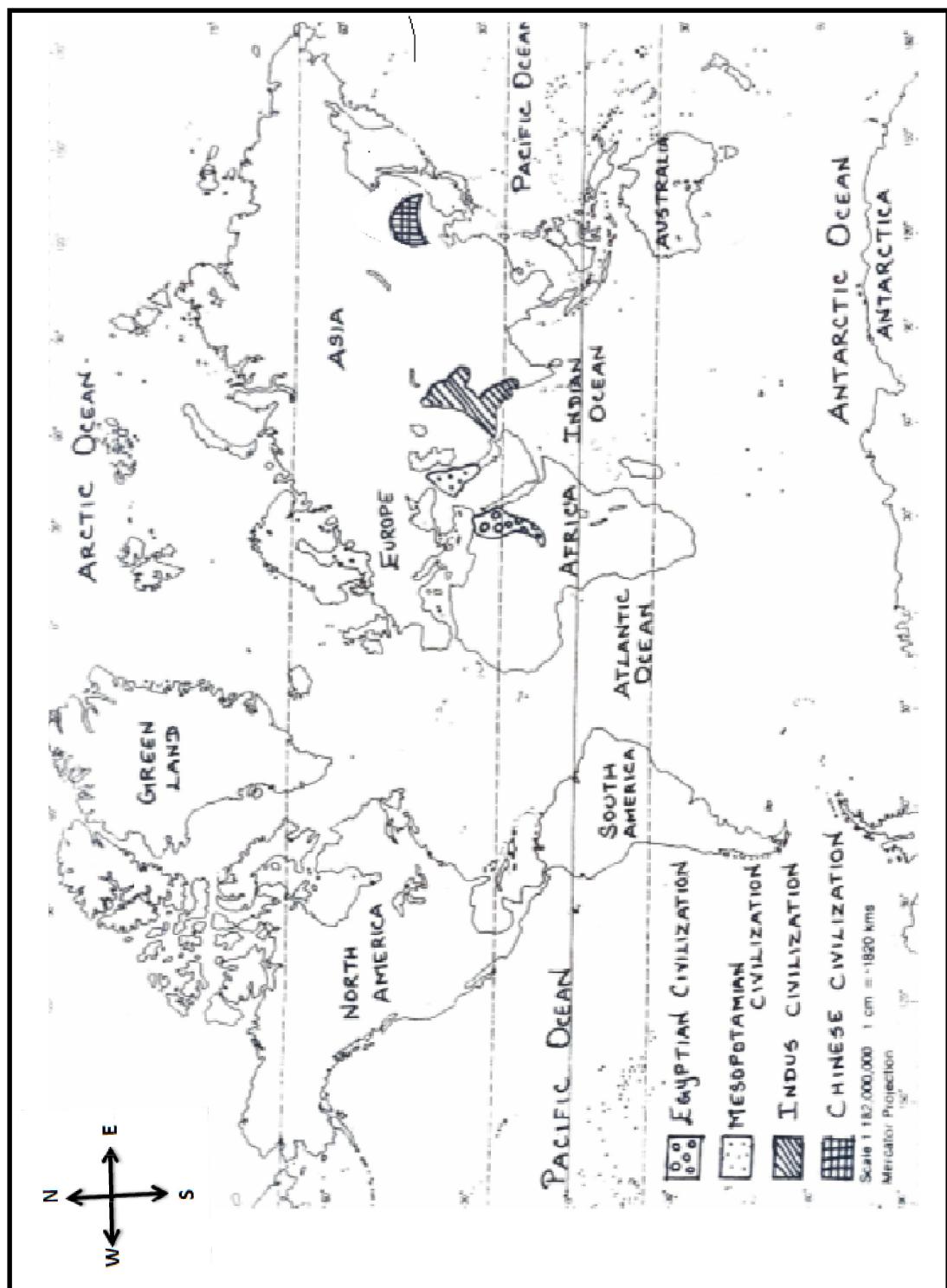
3. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.

- i The Indus valley civilisation is also known as the Harappan civilisation.
- ii It extended beyond the Indus river valleys.
- iii The Harappans practised agriculture. They cultivated wheat, barley and various types of millets.
- iv They adopted a double cropping system.
- v The Harappans used painted pottery, their potteries have a deep red slip and black paintings.
- vi The Harappans used chert blades copper objects and bone and ivory tools.
- vii The Harappans had close trade links with the Mesopotamians.
- viii These are known as the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.

VII MAP SKILL:

On the outline map of the world, mark the following.

- (i) Early World Civilisations (ii) Continents (iii) Oceans



UNIT - 3

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings.**(Inscriptions)**
 2. _____ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past.**(Archaeological Excavation)**

3. _____ the classical work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period. (**Arthashastra**)
4. _____ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics. (**Thinai**)
5. _____ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people. (**Yavanar**)
6. The earliest written work on Tamil Grammar is _____. (**Tholkappiam**)
7. The long narrative poem of very high quality is called an _____. (**Epic**)
8. Hero stones of the Pallava period occur in large numbers around the chengam region near _____ district. (**Thiruvannamalai**)
9. In the Northern part of India during the Mauryan period the common people used the language _____. (**Prakrit**)
10. Arikamedu near Puducherry is a Sangam Age _____. (**Port**)

III FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT:

1. a. Evidence of Iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur.
b. Periplus of Erythrean sea mentions about the pepper trade with India.
c. Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of gold.
d. The Sangam Age has its roots in the Bronze Age.
a. **Correct**
b. **Wrong.** Pliny mentions about the pepper trade with India.
c. **Wrong.** Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of **Silver**.
d. **Wrong.** The Sangam Age has its roots in **Iron Age**.
2. a. The Cheras ruled over Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.
b. The Maangulam Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions mention the King Karikalan.
c. The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of merchants.
d. Salt merchants were called Vanikars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.
a. **Wrong.** The **Cholas** ruled over Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.
b. **Wrong.** The Maangulam Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions mention the king **Nedunchezhian**.
c. **Correct**.
d. **Wrong.** Salt merchants were called **Umanars** and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Epigraphy | - The study of Inscriptions |
| 2. Chronicle | - a narrative text presenting the important historical events |
| 3. Pastoralism | - nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle |
| 4. Cameo | - an ornament made in precious stone. |
| 5. Arikamedu | - a sangam age port |
| 6. Tholkappiyam | - work on Tamil Grammar |
| 7. Ettuthogai | - Eight Anthologies |
| 8. Tamil-Brahmi | - First script |
| 9. Bullion | - Precious metal |
| 10. Mahavamsa | - Buddhist chronicle |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY:

1. Archaeological sites provide evidence of past history - Discuss.

- (i) Archaeology is the study of the past by the systematic excavation of old inhabitation sites.
- (ii) Archaeological sites have mounds which are an accumulation of soil, pottery, buildings and organic remains and objects.
- (iii) Such sites provides evidence of how people lived in the past.

2. How important are coins as a source of evidence for the study of Sangam Age?

- (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Sangam Age.
- (ii) The coins of the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandiyas, Punch marked coins and Roman coins form an important source of evidence from the Sangam Age.
- (iii) Punch marked coins have been found at Kodumanal Bodinayakkanur.

3. Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in Sangam Age. Give reasons.

- (i) Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence.
- (ii) Crops like paddy, sugarcane, millets were cultivated.
- (iii) Both wet and dry land farming were practiced.
- (iv) Varieties of rice such as sennel, vennel are mentioned in literature.

4. Overseas interactions brought glory to ancient Tamilagam. Give examples in support.

- (i) Tamil country had connections with countries overseas both in the east and west.
- (ii) Spices including pepper, ivory and precious stones were exported.
- (iii) Metal including gold, silver, copper and precious stones were imported.

5. Name the sources for the study of early Tamil society.

The sources for the study of the early Tamils are

1. Classical Tamil literature.
2. Epigraphy (inscriptions).
3. Archaeological excavations and material culture.
4. Non-Tamil and foreign literature.

6. What is Epigraphy?

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions. Inscriptions are documents scripted on stone, copper plates and other media such as coins, rings, etc...

7. How was the landscape of Tamilagam divided?

Tamilagam was divided into five landscapes

They are: Kurunji, Mullai, Marutham, Neythal and Paalai.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| * Kurunji | - refers to the hilly and mountainous region |
| * Mullai | - Forested and Pastoral region |
| * Marutham | - is the fertile riverine valley |
| * Neythal | - is coastal region |
| * Paalai | - is sandy desert region |

8. Who were known as Muvendhar?

Among the political powers of the Sangam Age, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandiyas occupied pre-eminent positions. They were known as Muvendhar (the three kings). The Muvendhar controlled the major towns and ports of the sangam period.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. To what extent do you think the political power of Tamilagam influenced Sangam Age polity?

Sangam Age Polity:

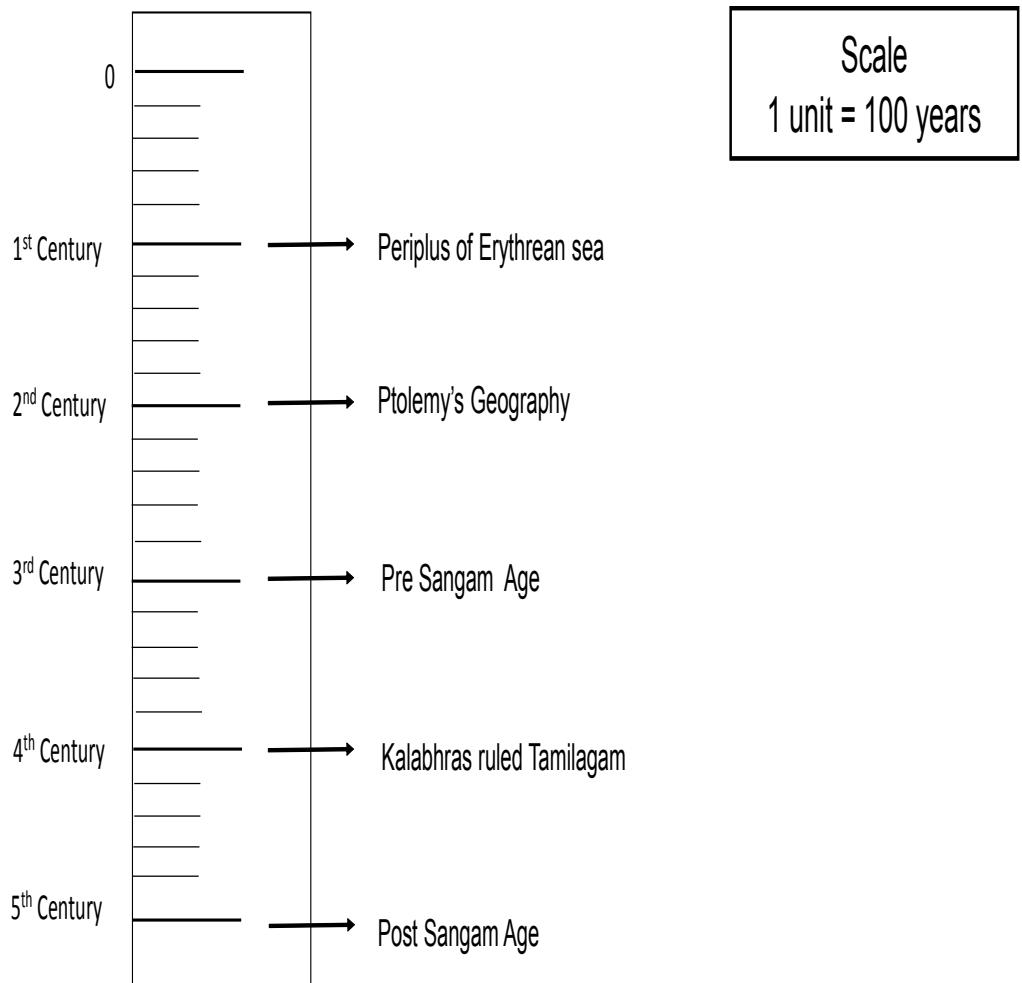
- (i) The Sangam Age has its roots in the Iron Age.
- (ii) In the Iron age people were organised into chief doms.
- (iii) Among the political powers of the Sangam Age the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandiyas occupied pre-eminent positions.
- (iv) They were known as Muvendhar.
- (v) The Silappathikaram speaks about Cheran Senguttuvan.
- (vi) The Pandiyas who ruled over the Southern part of Tamilnadu are referred to in the Ashokan Inscriptions.
- (vii) Apart from the Vendhars, there were Velirs and numerous chieftains who occupied territories on the margins of the Muvendhar.

2. Indicate how the industries and crafts of the Sangam Age contribute to their economy.

- (i) In the Sangam Age there were professional groups that produced various commodities.
- (ii) The system of production of commodities is called industry.
- (iii) Evidence of Iron smelting was found in Kodumanal and Guttur.
- (iv) They produced high carbon steel objects.
- (v) Roman gold coins were used to make jewellery.
- (vi) Evidence of gold smelting was found at Pattanam in Kerala.
- (vii) Specialised groups called vanikars travelled in groups trading goods and commodities between regions.
- (viii) Barter was the primary mode of exchange.
- (ix) Tamilagam exported pepper, ivory and precious stones to the western world and imported gold, silver, copper, etc..
- (x) South East Asia was known as Suvarna Bhoomi in Tamil Literature.

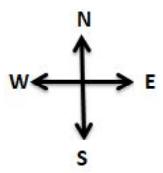
VII **TIMELINE**

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 1st century to 5th century .



VIII **MAP**

Mark on the outline map of South India, the ancient Tamilagam and the territories of Tamil Kingdoms.



EZIL MALAI
CHELLUR

CHERA

CHOLA

ARIKKAMEDU

KAVERIPPATTANAM

MADURAI

PANDYAS

KEEZHADI

KORKAI

Scale 1 : 7,100,000 1 cm = 71 km
Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

UNIT - 4

INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self denial.
a) **Buddha** b) Lao-tze c) Confucius d) Zoroaster
2. The Magadha king influenced by the teaching of Mahavira.
a) Dhananandha b) Chandragupta c) **Bimbisara** d) Shishunaga
3. The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of sixteen states.
a) **Mahajanapadas** b) Gana-Sanghas c) Dravida d) Dakshinapatha
4. Tri rathnas are the three principles taught by
a) Buddha b) **Mahavira** c) Lao-tze d) Confucius
5. The account which throw light on Mauryan polity and society.
a) Marco polo b) Fahien c) **Megasthanes** d) Seleucus
6. (i) Under the Magadha king the Mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.
(ii) Accounts of Megasthanes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.
(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.
(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (i) and (ii) is correct d) (iii) and (iv) is correct
7. The second phase in the history of civilization began when ____ was discovered.
a) copper b) gold c) **Iron** d) silver
8. According to confucius wisdom grows from the ____.
a) Individual b) society c) **Family** d) school
9. Ahura Mazda means Lord of ____.
a) **Light** b) peace c) wisdom d) health
10. Mahavira was born in Kundagrama near ____.
a) **Vaishali** b) Anga c) Kushinagara d) Rajagir
11. "Sakya Muni" referred to ____.
a) **Buddha** b) Mahavira c) Zoaraster d) Confucius

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths. (**Zend Avesta**)
2. In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks. (**Iron plough**)
3. Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Trithankaras and he was the twenty fourth and the last (**Mahavira**).
4. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____. (**Bodhgaya (Bihar)**)
5. The rock edicts from the reliable source to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of _____. (**Ashoka**)

6. Zoarastrianism, one of the oldest of the world religions started in _____. (**Persia**)
7. Confucius was born in _____ province of China. (**Shantung**)
8. The book of changes deals with _____. (**Metaphysics**)
9. Taoism was started by _____ (**Lao tze**)
10. Mahavira was born at _____ near Vaishali. (**Kundagrama**)

III FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENTS

1. a) The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges.
b) Ajivikas had a small presence in Western India.
c) The clusters where particulars clansmen were dominant came to be known were Pre-Mauryan states
d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.
a) **Wrong.** The introduction of Iron tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the bank of Ganges.
b) **Wrong.** Ajivikas had a small presence in southern India.
c) **Wrong.** The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known as Janapadas.
d) **Correct**
2. a) Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha.
b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
c) The Mauryas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in Northern India.
d) Nandas attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka.
a) **Wrong.** Bimbisara was the first important king of Magadha.
b) **Correct**
c) **Wrong.** The Nandas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in northern India.
d) **Wrong.** Nandas attempt to build an imperial structures was cut short by Chandra Gupta Maurya.

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Eight-fold path | - path to attain the purest state of mind |
| 2. Bahubali | - tallest Jaina statue |
| 3. The Spring and Autumn Annals | - a code of political morality |
| 4. Zend Avesta | - sacred literature of laws and myths |
| 5. Rishabha | - first Tirthankara |
| 6. Confucius | - China |
| 7. Zoroaster | - Iran |
| 8. Buddha | - Indian |
| 9. Lao Tse | - Taoism |
| 10. Manichaeism | - Persia |

V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Write about Hinayana and Mahayana

Hinayana: The followers of Hinayana regarded, Buddha as their guru and did not worship him as a god.

Mahayana: The followers of Mahayana made images and statues of Buddha and Bodhisattva. They offered prayers and recited mantras in their praise.

2. Elaborate the term “Tri-ratnas”

The three principles of Jainism, also known as Tri-ratnas are the following:-

- a) Right faith : Belief in teachings and wisdom of Mahavira.
- b) Right knowledge : Acceptance of the theory that there is no God and that the world existed without a creator.
- c) Right action : It refers to Mahavira's observance of the five great vows.
a)Ahimsa b) Honesty c) kindness d) truthfulness e) not coveting or desiring things belonging to others.

3. What do you know of Ajatasatru?

- (i) Ajatasatru, the son of Bimbisara is said to have murdered his father and ascended the throne in 493 BCE.
- (ii) He continued his father's policy of expansion through military conquests.
- (iii) He strengthened the Rajagriha fort and also built another fort at a Pataligrama on the Ganges.
- (iv) He died in 461 BCE.

4. What does the edict of Kalinga convey ?

- (i) There are 33 edicts, including 14 major rock edicts, 7 pillars and 2 Kalinga edicts apart from minor rocks edicts and minor pillars inscriptions.
- (ii) They form the reliable sources to know about the Mauryan empire in particular the dharmic rule of Ashoka.
- (iii) In one of the Kalinga edicts he tells us his horror and sorrow over the deaths which the war and conquest caused.
- (iv) Yet in another edict, he makes it known that Ashoka would not tolerate any longer the death or captivity of even hundredth or thousandth part of the number killed and made captive in Kalinga.

5. Highlight the steps taken by Ashoka to spread Buddhism

- (i) Ashoka became an ardent Buddhist after meeting the Buddhist monk Upagupta and propounded his Dharma.
- (ii) Ashoka's passion for protecting life extended to animals as well.
- (iii) Hospitals were constructed for them and animals sacrifice was forbidden.
- (iv) Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sangamithra, to Ceylon to spread his message of Dharma.
- (v) Our National emblem with four lions is a replica of the Ashoka pillar of Sarnath.

6. Write few lines about the statue of Bahubali

The statue of Bahubali (known as Gomateswara, 57 feet) at Shravanabelgola in Karnataka is the tallest Jaina statue ever carved out in India.

7. Write a note on the split in Jainism

Jainism split into two branches, namely the Digambaras (sky-clad) and the Svetambaras (White-clad).The Digambaras were the Orthodox followers of Mahavira. The Digambaras rejected clothes altogether. Svetambaras wore a white dress from head to toe.

8. Describe the educational system in Mauryan period

Monasteries and temples served the purpose of imparting education. Nalanda was a great monastery built by the Magadha empire. Educational centres offered Buddhist and vedic literatures, logic, grammar, medicines, philosophy and astronomy. Even the science of war was taught. Nalanda became the most renowned seat of learning in course of time. It was supported by the revenues of 100 villages. No fees were charged to the students and they were provided free boarding and lodging.

9. Write about the Noble Eight Fold-Path

Buddha preached a new path to attain the purest state of mind.

- * Right Views
- * Right Aspiration
- * Right Speech
- * Right Action
- * Right Livelihood
- * Right Effort
- * Right Mindfulness
- * Right Contemplations or Meditations.

Buddha preached that he who practices the eight-fold path can attain the highest and purest state of mind.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss the five cardinal principles of Confucius.

Five cardinal principles of Confucius

- * Humaneness * Righteousness * Propriety * Wisdom * Trustworthiness
- (i) Confucius said that wisdom grow from the family and that the foundation of society is the disciplined individual in an orderly family.
- (ii) The superior man is not merely intelligent or scholarly but his characters should be exemplary.
- (iii) The superior man possesses three virtues, intelligence, courage and good will.
- (iv) The philosophy of confucius gave the Chinese people an awareness about their political rights.
- (v) It also clearly listed the government's duty towards the people.

2. Compare and Contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism

Jainism

- * There were atleast 23 Tirtankaras before Mahavira
- * The Jains ascribe life in plants,stones and water.
- * The Jains practiced rigorous asceticism.
- * Jains discarded garments.
- * Jainism still prevails in India.

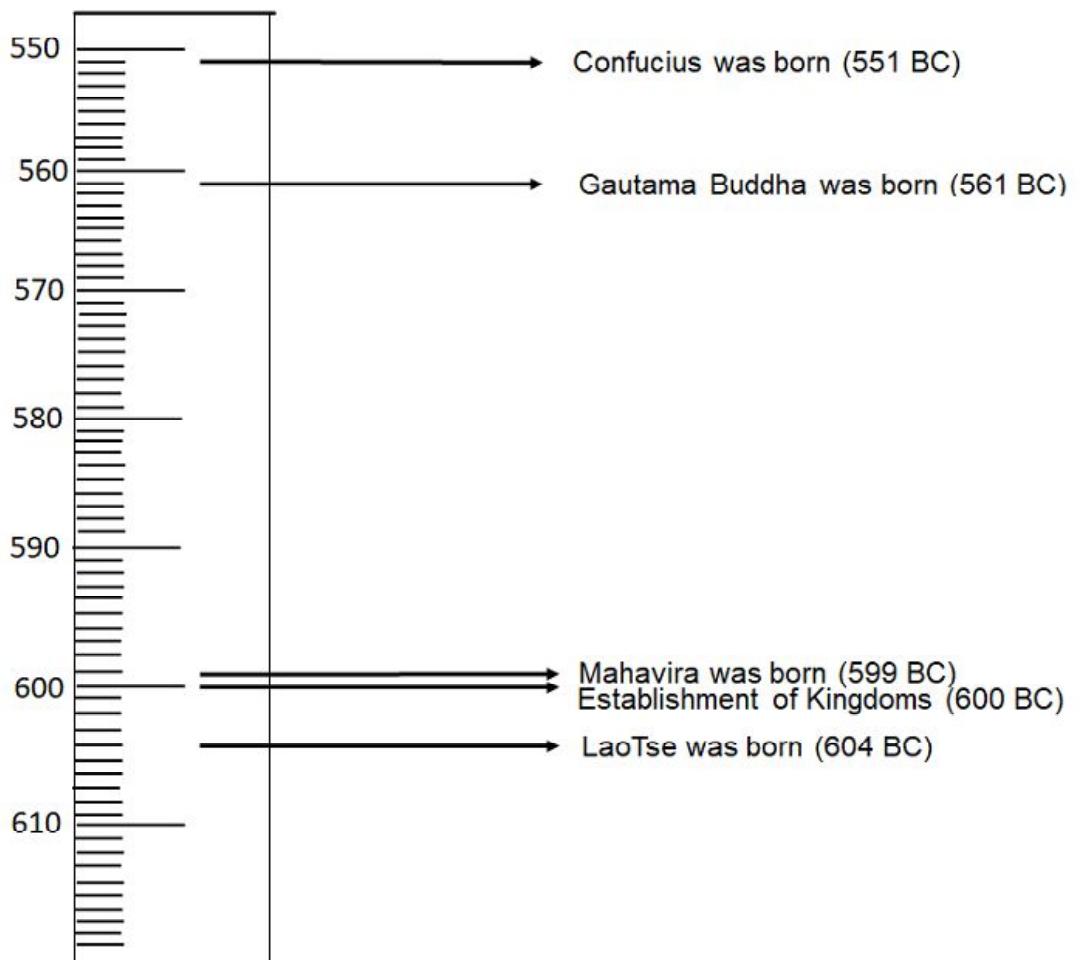
Buddhism

- * Buddha was entirely a new creed.
- * Buddhism rejected this.
- * Buddhist opposed extreme penance and advised Middlepath.
- * Buddhists renounced that.
- * Buddhism has practically vanished from India.

VII.TIMELINE:

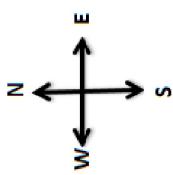
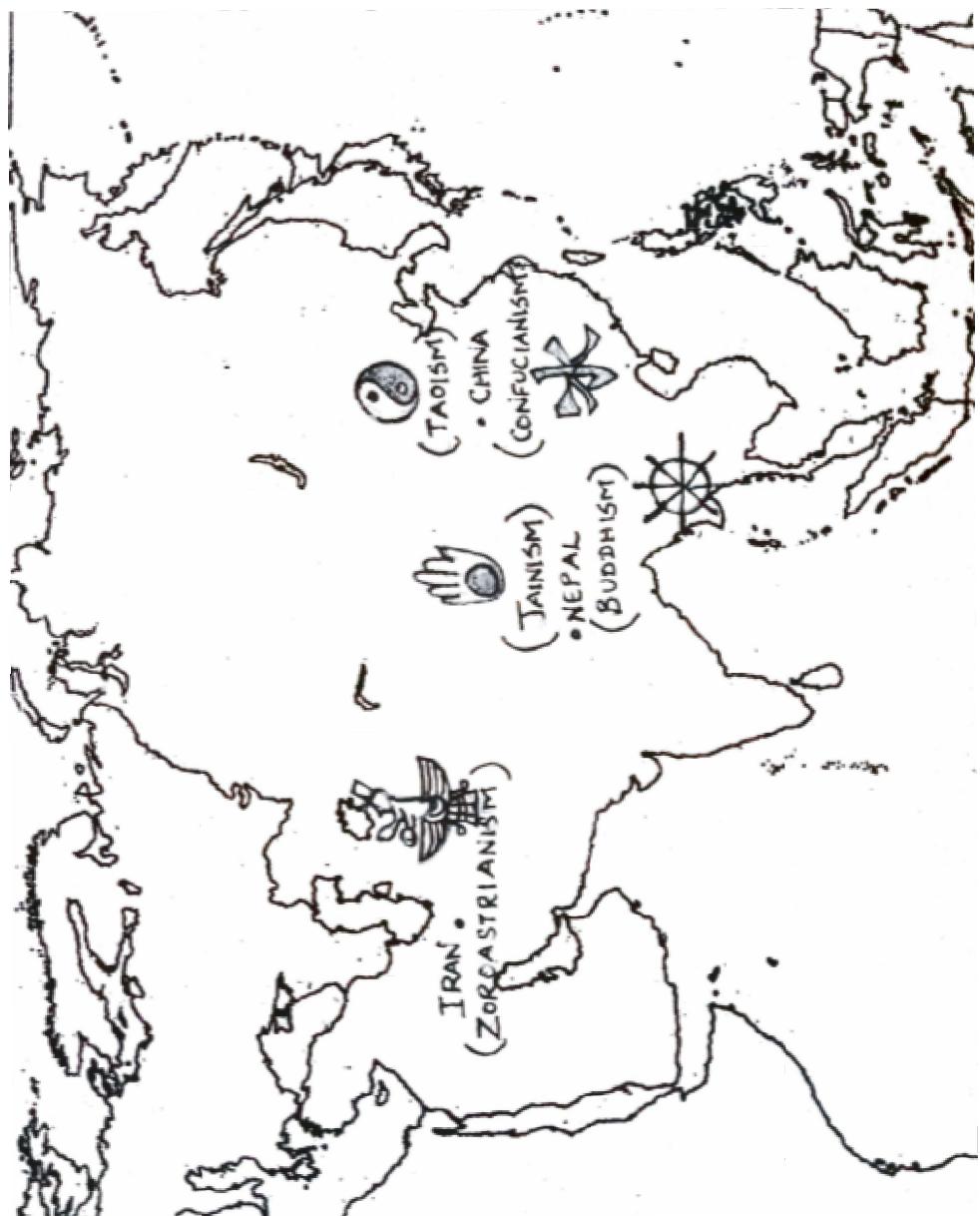
Draw a timeline and mark any five events between 550 BC to 610 BC.

SCALE
1 UNIT = 10 YEARS



VIII MAP SKILL

On the outline map of Asia, mark the intellectual awakening in 6th Century BCE



UNIT - 5

THE CLASSICAL WORLD

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. ____ is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.
a) Acropolis b) Sparta c) **Athens** d) Rome
2. The other name for Greeks was ____.
a) Hellenists b) **Hellenes** c) Phoenicians d) Spartans
3. The founder of Han Dynasty was ____.
a) Wu Ti b) Hung Chao c) **Liu Pang** d) Mangu Khan
4. ____ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
a) Innocent I b) Hildebrand c) Leo I d) **Pontius Pilate**
5. The Peloponnesian War was fought between ____ and _____.
a) Greeks and Persians b) Plebeians and Patricians
c) **Spartans and Athenians** d) Greeks and Romans
6. In Athens, democracy survived for about ____ years.
a) 50 b) 100 c) **200** d) 150.
7. Alexander the great, established a kingdom in _____.
a) Athens b) Sparta c) Marathon d) **Macedonia**
8. The basic theorems of geometry were formulated by _____.
a) Hipparchus b) Ptolemy c) **Euclid** d) Eratosthenes
9. The Roman republic was governed by the _____.
a) Plebians b) **Patricians** c) Lawyers d) Philosophers.
10. Julius Caesar took power in ____ B.C.
a) 40 b) 51 c) **49** d) 38.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Greek defeated the Persians at _____. (**Marathon**)
2. _____(**Gracchus brothers**) stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman Republic.
3. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of ____(**Han**) dynasty.
4. The most magnificent building in Europe was _____. (**St. Sophia Cathedral**)
5. ____(**Marius**) and ____(**Sulla**) were Magistrates in Rome.
6. The Greek - Egyptian city was _____. (**Alexandria**)
7. Octavian was known as _____. (**Augustus**)
8. Shih Huang Ti means _____. (**the first emperor**)
9. With Buddhism, came the influence of ____(**Indian**) art to China.
10. One of the Roman emperors ____(**Constantine**) himself became a Christian.

III FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (I) First Persian attack on Greece failed.
(ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.
(iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.
(iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Acropolis | - A fortified city |
| 2. Plato | - Philosopher |
| 3. Marius | - Consul |
| 4. Zeus | - Athens |
| 5. Epicurus | - Materialist |
| 6. Seneca | - Science |
| 7. Augustus | - Principate |
| 8. Punic war | - Zama |
| 9. Socrates | - Philosopher |
| 10. Delos | - Slave market |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY

1. Attempt an account of slavery in Rome.

- (i) Rome produced a new labour force called Slaves
 - (ii) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was slave trade
 - (iii) Slave labour led to the impoverishment of free labour
 - (iv) The island of Delos became a great slave market
 - (v) There were more slave revolts in Rome than in Greece

2. Highlight the main contribution of Constantine

- (i) One of the Roman Emperors constantine himself became a christian.
- (ii) Christianity thus became the official religion of the Empire.

3. What do you know of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal?

- (i) Carthage sent a general named Hannibal.
- (ii) He defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert.
- (iii) In the second punic war, Fabius confronted Hannibal and defeated him in the battle of Zama.
- (iv) Pursued by the Roman army, Hannibal ended his life by poisoning himself.

4. What were the reasons for the prosperity of Han Empire?

- (i) Han dynasty (206 BC to AD 220) founded by Liu pang, flourished for 400 years.
- (ii) The most popular and powerful ruler was Wu Ti.
- (iii) Han Empire threw open the silk road for trade.
- (iv) In the North, artisans and herders of rival “barbarian” dynasties brought in new techniques like the methods of harnessing horses, use of saddle and stirrup, techniques of building bridges and mountain roads and seafaring.
- (v) Such innovations made Han Empire prosperous.

5. Write about St.Sophia Cathedral.

- (i) St.Sophia Cathedral was built in mid-sixth century AD(CE).
- (ii) It was the most magnificent building in Europe.
- (iii) It was known for its innovative architectural techniques.
- (iv) This Cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

6. What is Classical World?

- (i) Classical world comprises ancient greece and Rome.
- (ii) Classical age refers to the inter-locking civilization of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, known as Graeco-Roman world.

7. Write a note on Socrates

- (i) Socrates was a great thinker of the Pericles Era.
- (ii) The athenian government, after Pericles did not like socrates way of finding truth.
- (iii) He was accused of corrupting youth.
- (iv) The jury found socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking hemlock (a poison).

8. Write about the reign of Alexander, the great.

- (i) Under Alexander the great, the Greeks were able to establish a kingdom in Macedonia.
- (ii) This kingdom succeeded in annexing two historic empires of Egypt and the middle east.
- (iii) But the entire period of Alexander’s reign was spent on wars.
- (iv) The Greek school of science, mathematics and philosophy reached its peak in the Greek, Egyptian city of Alexandria.

9. Who are Barbarians?

Barbarians were a group of people from a very different country or culture that us considered to be less culturally advanced and more violent than their own

10. Why did the priests turn against jesus?

- (i) Jesus was against the rich and Hypocrites.
- (ii) Jesus condemned ceremonials.
- (iii) This was not to the liking of the priests.
- (iv) So they turned against Jesus and handed him over to he Roman Governor poritius pilate.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss the rise and growth of Athens, pointing out its glorious legacy.

- (i) In Athens, the pressure from below resulted in the replacement of both oligarchy and tyranny by “democracy”
- (ii) Judges and lower officials were chosen by lots
- (iii) Athens had a great leader, Pericles who held power for thirty years
- (iv) During his rule, Athens and Sparta were continuously at war with each other. This war is known as the Peloponnesian War.
- (v) Athens, despite hostility and disturbance from Sparta, became a noble city with magnificent buildings.
- (vi) There were great artists and great thinkers.
- (vii) Historians therefore call this ‘Age of Pericles’
- (viii) The great historians Herodotus and Thucydides lived during the period.
- (ix) Socrates was a great thinker of the Pericles era
- (x) Plato, Aristotle, Democritus and Epicurus belonged to this period

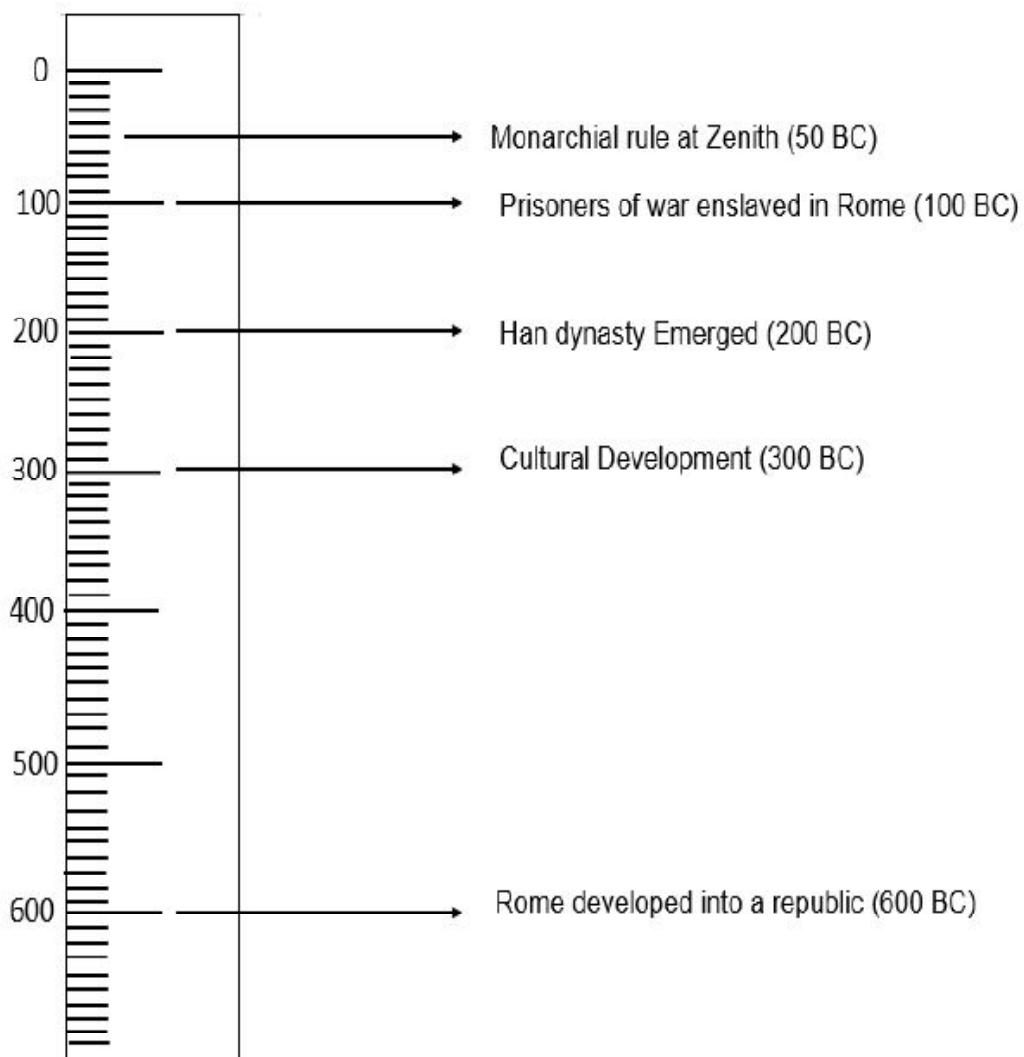
2. Write about the India’s position during classical position.

- (i) During Classical period, The Kushan Empire sent an embassy to Augustus Ceaser who succeeded Julius.
- (ii) The 4th and 5th century A.D(C.E) in South India, characterized as Kalabhra period.
- (iii) Trade with Rome flourished
- (iv) Ettuthogai (eight anthologies) and Pathupattu (ten idylls) were composed during this period.
- (v) Sangam literature hailed as first secular literature of India.

VII. TIMELINE:

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 50 BC to 600BC

SCALE
1 UNIT = 100 YEARS



VIII. MAP

On the outline map of Europe draw the extent of Western and Eastern Roman Empire.



UNIT - 6

THE MIDDLE AGES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- _____ was the original religion of Japan
a) **Shinto** b) Confucianism c) Taoism d) Animism
 - _____ means great name - lord.
a) **Daimyo** b) Shogun c) Fujiwara d) Tokugawa
 - The Arab general who conquered Spain was _____
a) Tariq b) Alaric c) Saladin d) Mohammed the Conqueror
 - Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of _____
a) **Abbasid dynasty** b) Umayyad dynasty
c) Sassnid dynasty d) Mongol dynasty
 - Feudalism centered around _____
a) **Vassalage** b) Slavery c) Serfdom d) Land
 - Seljuq Turks came from _____
a) Central America b) **Central Asia**
c) Central Australia d) Central Europe
 - In Ceramics _____ excelled
a) Japan b) Arabia c) Spain d) **China**
 - Shotaku Taishi was the leader of _____ family.
a) **Soga** b) Fujiwaras c) Daimyos d) Shogunate
 - Hideyoshi was a _____
a) Noble b) Trader c) **Peasant** d) Warrior.
 - After conquering Egypt, Ottomans assumed the title of _____
a) King b) **Caliph** c) Emperor d) Raja.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ were the original inhabitants of Japan. (**Ainus**)
 - _____ was the original name of Japan (**Yamato**)
 - _____ was the original name of Medina. (**Yethrib**)
 - _____ were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north. (**Mongols**)
 - _____ established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans. (**Mohammed II**)
 - Chu Yuan Chang was the leader of _____. (**Red Turbans**)
 - Fujiwara family emperors in later years retired to _____. (**Monasteries**)
 - Abu Bakr and Omar laid the foundation for an _____. Empire. (**Islamic**)
 - Umayyads were overthrown by _____. (**Abbasids**)
 - The Ottomans conquest Constantinople in _____ (1453 A.D)

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) Chengiz Khan was an intolerant person in religion.
(ii) Mongols destroyed the city of Jerusalem.
(iii) Crusades weakened the Ottoman Empire.
(iv) Pope Gregory succeeded in making King Henry IV to abdicate the throne by means of Interdict.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Red Turbans | - Chu Yuan Chang |
| 2. Seljuk Turks | - Central Asia |
| 3. First Shogunate | - Kamakura |
| 4. Baghdad | - City of Arabian Nights |
| 5. Capture of Constantinople | - Mohammed II |
| 6. Mongol court | - Beijing |
| 7. Kyoto | - Tokyo |
| 8. Ummayads | - Damascus |
| 9. Abbasids | - Baghdad |
| 10. Commercial centres | - Venice |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:

1. The Great wall of China.

- i) Great wall of China was built between 8th and 7th centuries B.C. to protect themselves from enemies of North.
 - ii) During Chin dynasty, the separate walls were connected and the wall stretched about 5000 kilometres.
 - iii) One of the seven wonders of the world is the Great wall of China.
 - iv) Now it is 6,700 kilometres in length.

2. Impact of Crusades.

- i) Crusades ended the feudal relations.
- ii) Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region.
- iii) Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in trade between ten East and the West.
- iv) Pope and Papacy lost their prestige.

3. How was Feudalism organized in the Middle Ages?

- i) The King was the head of the feudal regime.
- ii) Next to him were the great nobles.
- iii) The nobles in turn had vassals of their own. They divided their fief to lesser nobles called barons.
- iv) Last in this were the knights.
- v) At the bottom were the villeins or serfs. They are called Slaves.

4. Write about the two instruments used by Medieval Pope to assert his authority

The two instruments used by Medieval Pope to assert his authority were

- a. Excommunication b. Interdict

a. Excommunication meant:

- i) Depriving a person of all the privileges of a Christian.
- ii) His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground.

b. Interdict meant:

- i) It was to deny benefits of religion to a ruler's subject.
- ii) It was intended to kindle their resentment against him.

5. How did Japan get its name?

- i) Japan's name was given by a Chinese Emperor.
- ii) In a message sent by the Chinese Emperor, he addressed the Emperor of Japan as Tai-Nyih-Pung-Kok, meaning Great Sun-Rise-Kingdom.
- iii) The Japanese began called their country "Dai Nippon"-the land of the Rising sun.
- iv) Nippon gradually became Japan.

6. Who were called Saracens?

- i) The Arabs, after conquering Morocco and Africa, crossed into Europe.
- ii) They took Spain and ruled for many hundred of years.
- iii) The Arabs, until then largely nomads from the deserts, became the rulers of a mighty Empire.
- iv) They were called Saracens.

7. Who were Mongols?

- i) Mongols were nomads.
- ii) They came into Europe from the steppes of Asiatic Russia.
- iii) They were herdsmen.
- iv) They were experts in warfare.
- v) Their remarkable leader was Chengiz Khan.

8. Write about Chengiz Khan.

- i) Mongol's remarkable leader was Chengiz Khan.
- ii) He was a great military genius.
- iii) His religion was Shamanism, a worship of the "Everlasting Blue Sky".
- iv) Mongols hold over Russia for about 300 years made Russian technologically backward from the rest of Europe until the end of Middle Ages.

9. How was Ottoman supremacy established?

- i) When the Seljuq Turks weakened, the Ottomans extended their power.
- ii) They captured Bulgaria and Serbia, and made Adrianople their capital.
- iii) The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 A.D by Mohammad II, helped establish Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans, Black sea and the Middle East.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

1. Write about Crusades and its impacts.

Crusades:

Crusades are the holy wars between Christianity and Islam beginning in 1095 continued for nearly 200 years.

Impact of Crusades:

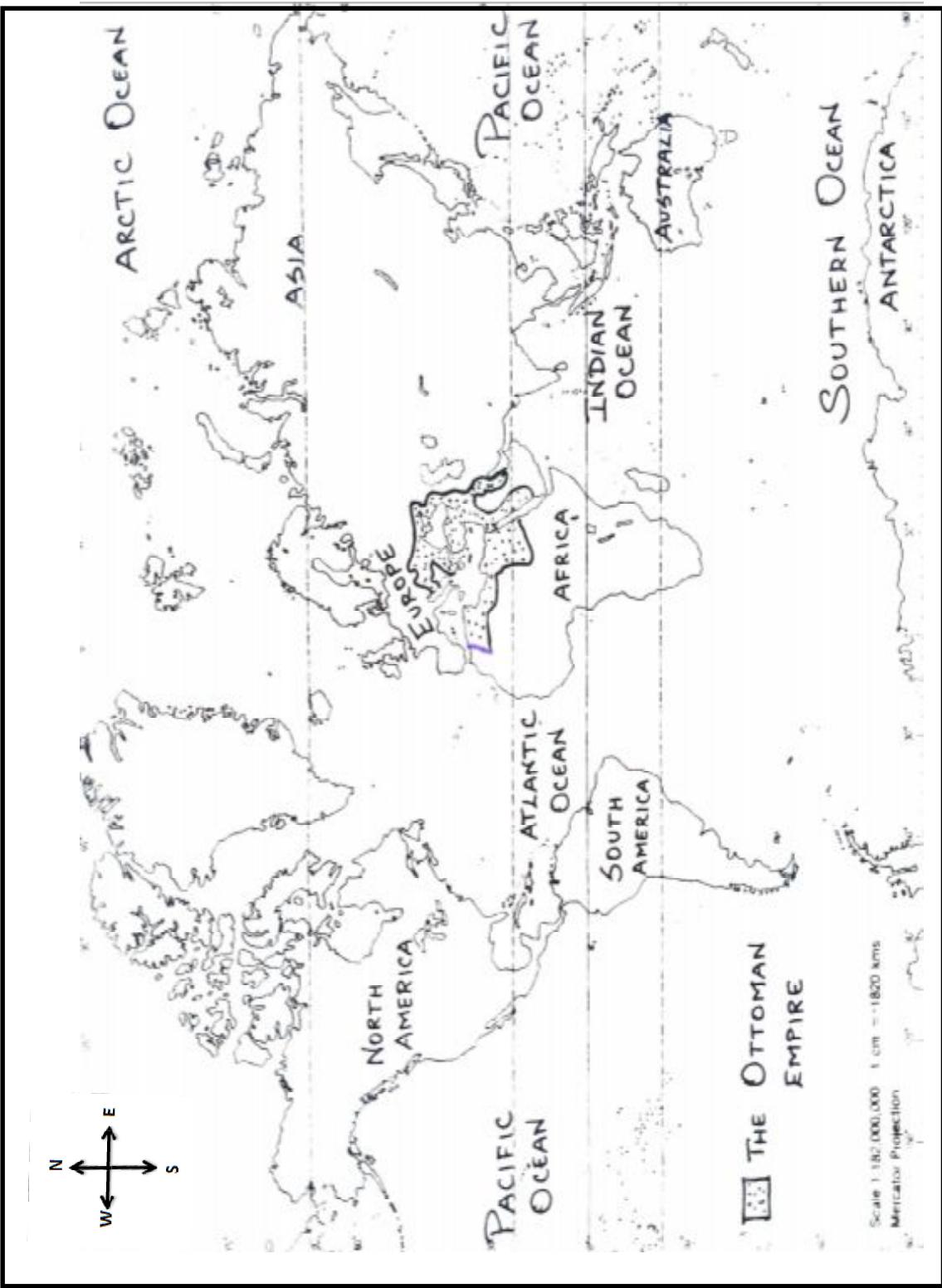
- i. Crusades ended the feudal relations.
- ii. Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region.
- iii. Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in trade between the east and the west.
- iv. Pope and papacy lost their prestige.

2. Who were the Mongols? How did they rule China?

- i. Mongols were nomads from the steppes of Asiatic Russia.
- ii. They were herdsmen but experts in warfare.
- iii. Their remarkable chief was Chengiz Khan.
- iv. In China after the Sung Dynasty, the Mongols established their rule in the name of Yuan dynasty.
- v. Mangu Khan became the Great Khan in 1252.
- vi. Kublai Khan was appointed the Governor of China.
- vii. Marco Polo, a foreigner was very much impressed seeing the Mongol court in Beijing.
- viii. Finally, the leader of "Red Turbans" Chu Yuan Chang took the Mongol Capital Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.

VII MAP:

On the outline map of Europe draw the Extent of Ottoman Empire.



UNIT - 7

STATE AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding kingdom.
a) Dauladabad b) Delhi c) Madurai d) Bidar
2. The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by _____.
a) Ala-ud-din Khilji b) Ala-ud-din Bahman-Shah c) **Aurangzeb** d) Malik Kafur
3. The establishment of _____ empire changed the administrative institutional structures of south India.
a) Bahmani b) **Vijayanagar** c) Mughal d) Nayak
4. Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of _____.
a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Sher Shah
5. Vasco da Gama reached the west coast of India in _____.
a) 1490 b) 1560 c) **1498** d) 1500
6. In the south, a Sultanate was established in _____.
a) Tuticorin b) Nagapattinam c) **Madurai** d) Palani
7. The Kakatiyas ruled from _____.
a) Devagiri b) Belur c) **Warangal** d) Bijapur
8. The Mughal empire was founded by _____.
a) Shah Jahan b) Humayun c) Babur d) Aurangzeb
9. 'Nayakas' were _____ officers.
a) Administrative b) Special c) Military d) Police

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. _____ were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India. (**Portuguese**)
2. The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D(C.E) at the battle of _____. (**Talikota**)
3. Vijayanagara evolved as a _____. (**Militaristic State**)
4. The tempo of urbanization increased during _____ period. (**Vijayanagar**)
5. _____ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu. (**The Chola Period**)
6. Military campaigns to the south were undertaken by _____. (**Alauddin Khalji**)
7. Magnificent Hindu temples are found at _____ in Cambodia. (**Angkor Wat**)
8. The Mughal empire started to disintegrate after _____. (**Aurangzeb**)
9. Textile is a _____ product. (**Processed agricultural**)
10. After Aurangzeb, the viceroys of many Mughal provinces became _____ rulers. (**Independent**)

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT:

1. (i) The establishment of the Vijayanagar Kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India.
(ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period.
(iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate.
(iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia.

Ans: (i) is correct.

2. (i) The Nayak Kingdom came up in Senji.
- (ii) The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu speaking people from Madurai.
- (iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir.
- (iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves.

Ans: (ii) and (iv) are correct.

3. (i) Mythical genealogies were collected by Col.Mackenzie.
- (ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.
- (iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji's kingdom.
- (iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa.

Ans: (i) is correct.

4. Assertion (A): India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west.

Reason (R): Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean.

a) (i) A is correct; R explains about A.

b) (ii) A is wrong; R is correct.

c) (iii) A and R are wrong.

d) (iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

5. (i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.

(ii) The best examples for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.

a) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong

b) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

c) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong

d) (i) is wrong, (ii) is correct

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Portuguese	-	Goa
2. Tansen	-	Court of Akbar
3. Sericulture	-	Bengal
4. Angkorwat	-	Cambodia
5. District	-	Kottam
6. Govindha Dikshidar	-	Venkataramakhi
7. Gujarathi merchants	-	Persian Gulf
8. Manigramam	-	Guild
9. Masulipatnam	-	Major port
10. Indian Cloth	-	Muslin

V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:

1. Write about the military expeditions of Malik Kafur.

- * Malik Kafur was the commander of Alauddin's forces.
- * He defeated Mongols in 1306.
- * He led a series of expeditions in the southern part of India against the Yadavas (1308), Kakatiyas (1310), the Hoysalas (1311) and the Pandyas (1311).
- * During these campaigns he obtained a large number of treasures elephants and horses for the Delhi Sultanate.

2. Who founded the Vijayanagar Kingdom? Mention the dynasties that ruled over the kingdom.

- * Vijayanagar Kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka, two brothers.
- * They were the first rulers of the Sangama dynasty.
- * Sangama dynasty was followed by the Saluva dynasty.
- * The Tuluva dynasty ruled under Krishnadeva Raya.

3. Mention the two natural advantages that India had in cotton weaving.

- * India had two natural advantages in cotton weaving.
- * The first was that cotton grew in almost all parts of India, so that basic raw material was easily available.
- * Second, the technology of producing a permanent colour on cotton using vegetable dyes was known from very early times in India.

4. What were the factors which facilitated urbanization?

- * The large cities were centres of manufacturing and marketing, banking and financial services.
- * The roads connected them to other parts of the country.
- * Cities provide employment opportunities, medical and educational facilities.
- * Cities also served as political and administrative centres.
- * Cities infrastructures are luxurious with full of amusements and entertainments.
- * All these factors together contributed urbanization.

5. What is sericulture?

- * Sericulture means silk production by breeding the mulberry silkworm.
- * It was introduced in the 14th and 15th centuries.
- * By the 17th century, Bengal had become one of the largest silk-producing regions in the world.

6. When was the Mughal rule consolidated in India?

- * The consolidation of Muslim rule under the Mughals in the North, beginning in 1526 AD (C.E) with the defeat of the Ibrahim Lodi by Babur.
- * At its height, the Mughal empire stretched from Kabul to Gujarat to Bengal, from Kashmir to South India.

7. “Gangaiyum Kadaramum Konda Cholan” who was he?

- * Rajendra I earned the title “the chola who had conquered the Ganga and Kadaram”
- * He sent naval expeditions against the Sailendra Kingdom of Sri Vijaya (in Indonesia), Kadaram (Kedah) and Ceylon.
- * So he was given the title Gangaiyum Kadaramum Konda Cholan.

8. Explain the battle of Talikota.

- * The rulers of Vijayanagar were almost continuously at war with Bahmani Sultanate and with the religious based Kingdoms of Kondavidu and Orissa.
- * Finally, the combined forces of the five Deccani Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar in 1565 AD at the Battle of Talikota.
- * The empire finally withered away in the middle of the seventeenth century.

9. What were Karkhanas?

- * Larger manufacturing units, employing many craftsmen, are called as Karkhanas.
- * Karkhanas were up under Mughal state.

10. Mention about the Holy Roman Empire.

- * The newly established Holy Roman Empire represented Christianity and Christendom and hence, it was designated holy.
- * The emperor was supposed to be representative of God on earth like the pope. The emperor dealt with political matters, while the pope dealt with the spiritual.
- * Charlemagne, the king of Franks, was the first Holy Roman Emperor.
- * He was a contemporary of Pallava king, Nandivarman II and Pratihara ruler Nagabatta I.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss the political changes during 1526-1707 A.D.(C.E).

- (a) * The administrative machinery was re-organised during Chola rule.
 - * The basic unit of local administration was the village (Ur), followed by sub-region (Nadu) and district (Kottam).
 - * Marketing centres and towns were called as Nagaram.
 - * They introduced in revenue administration mandalam and Valanadu.
- (b) * Muslim Kingdoms in Delhi, as well as in the Deccan, also attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia who moved to India.
 - * The transfer of cultural and technical influences occurred
- (c) * The establishment of the Vijayanagar empire changed the administrative and social institutional structure of south India, especially in the Tamil country.
 - * Vijayanagar evolved as a militaristic state.
- (d) * The Mughal Empire transformed the economy and society of north India.
 - * Akbar reversed the policy of discriminatory measures against the Hindus.
 - * He brought the entire region under his control under one uniform administrative structure.
- (e) * The arrival of the Europeans in India ultimately culminated in the establishment of colonial rule in India under the British.
 - * The Europeans came to India primarily in search of spices. Then was an explosion in the demand for Indian textiles.
 - * This led to a significant expansion of textile production in India.

2. Explain the commercial developments in Medieval India.

- * India had an extensive network of trade for marketing the goods.
- * Big cities were usually major commercial centres, with bazaars and shops.
- * Small ships and boats were used in coastal trade.
- * Maritime trade across the Indian ocean, extending from China in the east, to Africa in the west, had flourished for many centuries.
- * Ports like Malacca, Calicut etc. were 'entrepot'.
- * In the seventeenth century Surat, Masulipatnam, Chittagong, Pulicat, Nagapatinam and Calicut were all major ports in Asiatic trade.
- * India exported textiles, pepper, precious and semi precious stones. Its iron and steel were in great demand in the entire Asian region.

- * It imported from China-silk, ceramics, gold, spices, aromatic woods and camphor. Drugs, dye, woods and sugar were imported from Persia.
- * Bill of exchanges or hundis were used to transfer money from one city to another.
- * The European trading companies entered contracts with the local merchants.
- * But this scenario changed in the eighteenth century. The Indian merchants were under contract to the Europeans to supply textiles and other goods.

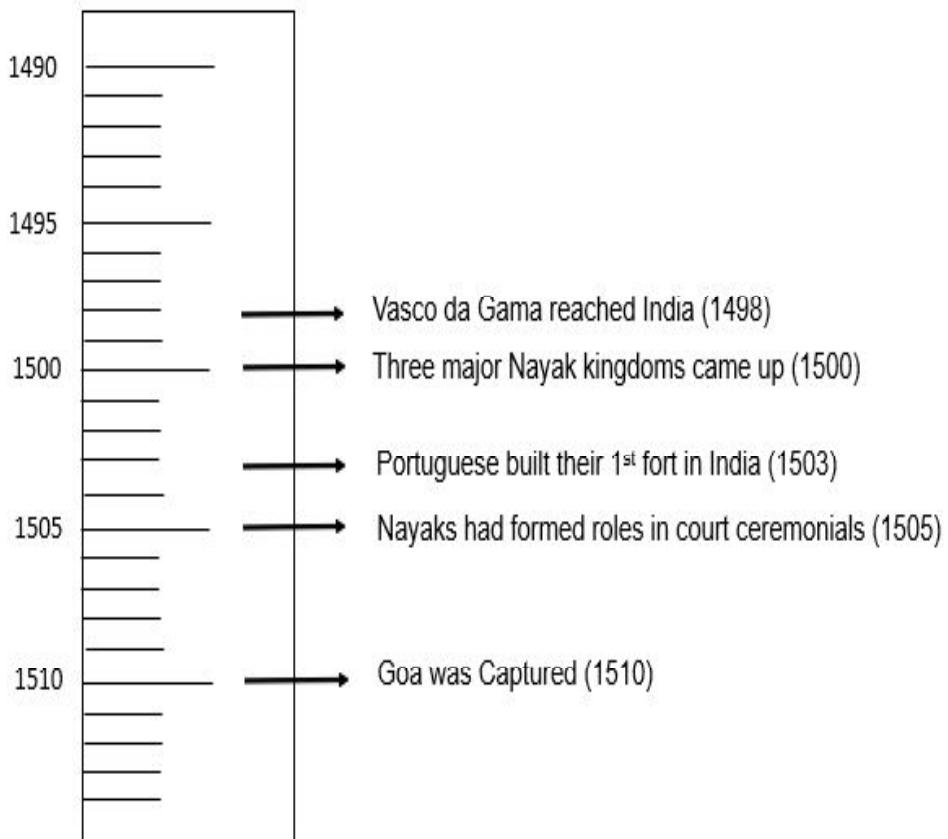
3. “Chola period was a enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu” - Elucidate?

- * The Chola dynasty was one of the largest ruling dynasty in the history of south India.
- * The heartland of the Cholas was the fertile valley of the Kaveri river.
- * Under Raja Raja Chola I and his successor Rajendra Chola I, Rajadhi Raja Chola, Veera Rajendra Chola and Kulottunga Chola I the dynasty became a military, economic and cultural power in south Asia and south - East Asia.
- * According to Tamil tradition, the Chola country comprised the region that includes the modern day namely Tiruchirapalli, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Ariyalur, Parembarur, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu.
- * In the age of the Cholas, the whole south India was for the first time brought under the single government.
- * The Chola dynasty had a professional military.
- * Land revenue and trade tax were the main source of income.
- * Most of the canals of Kaveri belong to this period.
- * Under the Cholas, the Tamil country reached new height of excellence in art, religion and literature.

VII. TIMELINE

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 1490AD to 1510AD.

Scale
1 unit = 5 years



VIII MAP:

On the outline map of India mark the important places of Medieval India.



UNIT - 8

THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

1. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?
a) Leonardo da Vinci
c) Erasmus
b) Francisco Petrarch
d) Thomas More
 2. The *School of Athens* was painted by
a) Raphael
c) Albrecht Durer
b) Michelangelo
d) Leonardo da Vinci
 3. William Harvey discovered _____
a) Heliocentric theory
c) Gravitational force
b) Geocentric theory
d) Circulation of blood
 4. Who wrote the 95 Theses?
a) Martin Luther b) Zwingli c) John Calvin d) Thomas More
 5. Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?
a) Martin Luther b) Zwingli **c) John Calvin** d) Cervantes
 6. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?
a) Henry, the Navigator
c) Bartholomew Diaz
b) Lopo Gonzalves
d) Christopher Columbus
 7. _____ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.
a) Columbus
c) Ferdinand Magellan
b) Amerigo Vespucci
d) Vasco-da-gama
 8. The continent of America was named after _____.
a) Amerigo Vespucci
c) Vasco-da-gama
b) Christopher Columbus
d) Hernando Cortez
 9. _____ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.
a) Manila
b) Bombay
c) Pondicherry
d) Goa
 10. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?
a) Sugarcane
b) Sweet Potato c) Rice d) Wheat.

II FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____. (**Ottoman Turks**)
 2. _____ was known as Prince among Humanists. (**Erasmus**)
 3. _____ is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. (**Michelangelo**)
 4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as _____. (**Counter Reformation**)
 5. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were _____. (**Banking, Joint-stock and Growth of trade**)
 6. The word renaissance is from the Italian word renascita meaning _____. (**rebirth**)
 7. _____ (**Petrarch**) was called the father of Humanism.
 8. St. Ignatius Loyola founded the society of Jesus of propagate _____. (**Christianity**)
 9. _____ (**Amerigo Vespucci**) a sailor made three or four voyages and landed on the Americal mainland.
 10. King John II of Portugal renamed the Cape of Storms as _____. (**Cape of Good Hope**)

III. FIND THE CORRECT STATEMENT:

1. a) Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.
b) John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled.
c) King Henry VIII had deep theological difference with the Catholic Church.
d) Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass.

Ans:(d) is correct

2. a) Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
b) Horses were native to America.
c) During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.
d) The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

Ans:(a) and (d) are correct

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Feudalism | - | Hierarchical socio-economic structure |
| 2. Humanism | - | Human dignity |
| 3. Inquisition | - | Trial of Heretics |
| 4. Mercantilism | - | Monopoly Trade |
| 5. Columbian Exchange | - | Movements of goods between America and Europe |
| 6. Bartholomew Diaz | - | Cape of storms |
| 7. Calvin | - | Book of Institutes of Christian Religion |
| 8. Martin Luther | - | Protestant Reformation |
| 9. Madonna | - | Virgin and the child |
| 10. Johannes Gutenberg | - | Printing press in Germany |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY :

1. Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries

- * The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of manuscript.
- * In less than fifty years after the invention of the Gutenberg printing press, six million books had been printed.
- * The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely but also promoted critical thinking.

2. Write a short note on the impact of Renaissance

- * The most important contribution of Renaissance was the idea of humanism.
- * Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the church.
- * Discovery of new land and sea routes was another important outcome of Renaissance.

3. Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.

- * In Catholic church, Pope was the spiritual authority but he lived a luxurious life like a prince.
- * The church prescribed number of penances for various sins.

- * The church even began to grant pardon known as indulgences, for a fee.
- * Luther opposed all these activities of the Church.
- * He put forward the doctrine of justification by faith.

4. Write a brief note on Counter Reformation.

- * The Protestant reformation posed a threat to the Catholic Church.
- * In order to meet the challenge, Pope Paul III and his successors introduced a number of rigorous reforms in church. They stopped the sale of Indulgences.
- * It also gave official sanction to the Society of Jesus.
- * This reformation of the Catholic church is known as Counter Reformation.

5. What is Columbian Exchange?

One of the most important outcomes of the conquest of Americans by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, culture technology and strange diseases between the Americans and Europeans between the New World and the Old World.

- * This is known as Columbian Exchange.

6. Write about Zwingli and Calvin.

- * Zwingli of Switzerland and John Calvin of Geneva followed Martin Luther.
- * Zwingli worked from Zurich and was against all forms of rituals.
- * Calvin also opposed all forms of display of wealth.

7. Bring out the main features of India at the dawn of modern age in Europe.

- * The Mughal rule started in 1526 AD.
- * Vijayanagar state founded in 1336 rose to great power under Krishna Deva Raya.
- * In Tamilnadu, in Madurai ,Nayak rule began dividing the Pandya Kingdom into 72 Palayams.
- * Portuguese came from West.
- * Christianity spread to the East.

8. Write about the origin of the word ‘Renaissance’

- (i). The origin of the word ‘Renaissance’ is from the Italian word ‘renascita’ meaning ‘Rebirth’.
- (ii). It is called renaissance because there was a rebirth of revival of classical Greek and Latin literature.

9. What subjects were taught in the Italian universities?

Italian universities taught humanities namely grammar, rhetoric, history, science and ethics which prepared the students for public life, commerce and administration.

10. Explain the term Inquisition.

- i. Inquisition was an institution of the Catholic Church to deal with beliefs in opposition to the faith of Catholic.
- ii. Those found guilty were given punishments and imprisonment.
- iii. Those who refused were burnt at the stake.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss how Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries heralded the modern age.

A) RENAISSANCE:

- * The Italian city states were the centres of cultural activities since the 14th century. With the coming of scholars and artists from Constantinople there was a surge of enthusiasm and interest in studying the classical literature.
- * The study of humanities became popular. Petrarch, Father of Humanism, Erasmus the Prince among humanists and many others highlighted the principle of Humanism.
- * Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic.
- * The advances in science were inspired by Ptolemy, Archimedes, Euclid and others.

B) REFORMATION:

- * The critical thinking of renaissance, humanism helped people about the malpractices of the Catholic Church.
- * Martin Luther played a major role by introducing his famous Ninety Five Theses.
- * He opposed the corruption of the church and established protestant church leading to Protestant Reformation.
- * This reformation posed a threat to Catholic Church. This made the church to start a counter Reformation.

C) GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES:

- * As a result of the discovery of new land and sea routes, the economic centre of Europe shifted from the Italian states to Spain and Portugal.
- * Many items were exchanged between Europe and America
- * The Trans-Atlantic trade flourished.
- * The chief features of commercial revolution were the emergence of banking, companies, and growth of trade.

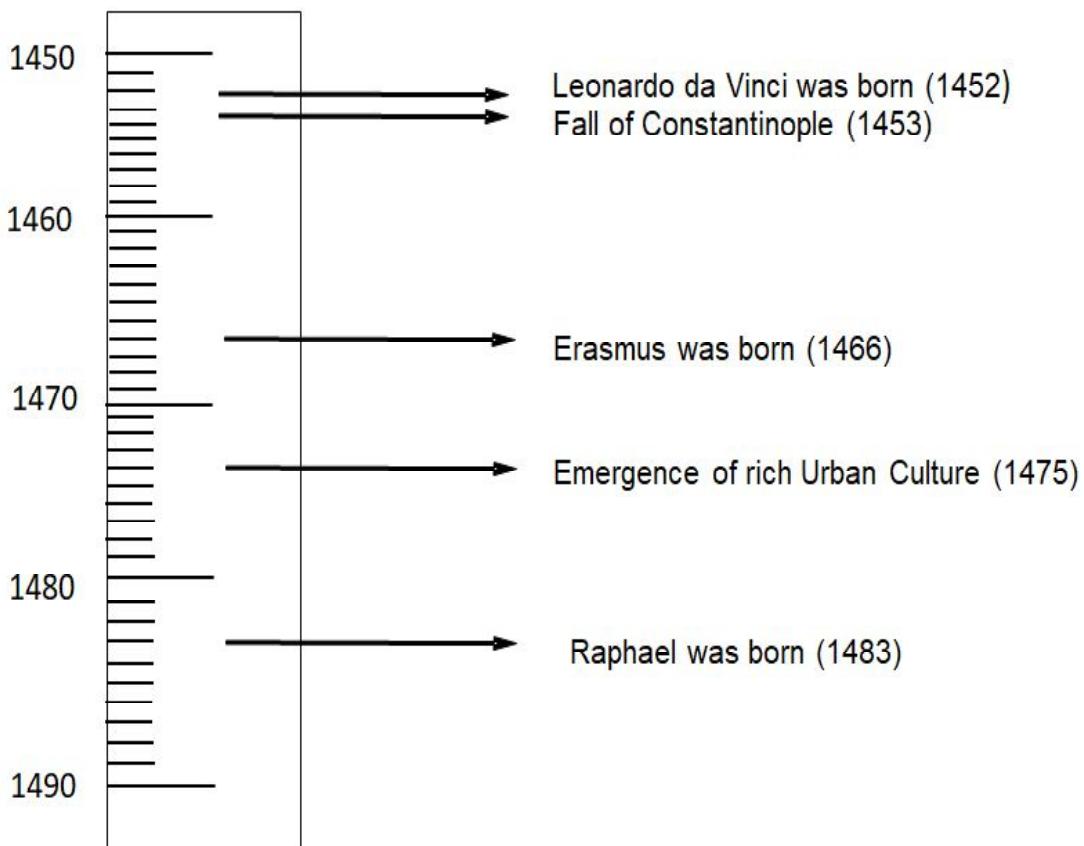
2. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.

- i) The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
- ii) After discovery of new sea routes, both Spain and Portugal established colonies that led to their economic prosperity.
- iii) Plants such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pineapple, beans and cocoa and animals such as turkey and guinea pigs were transported from America into Europe.
- iv) From Europe sugarcane, wheat, rice, horses, cattle, sheep and goats were sent to America.
- v) The deadly diseases affected the natives of America that resulted in slave trade and Africa started having strong slave market.
- vi) Thus, the triangular trade flourished.
- vii) Geographical discoveries led to commercial revolution which resulted in the emergence of Banking, Joint-stock companies and growth of trade.

VII TIMELINE:

Draw a timeline and write any events between 1450 AD to 1490 AD.

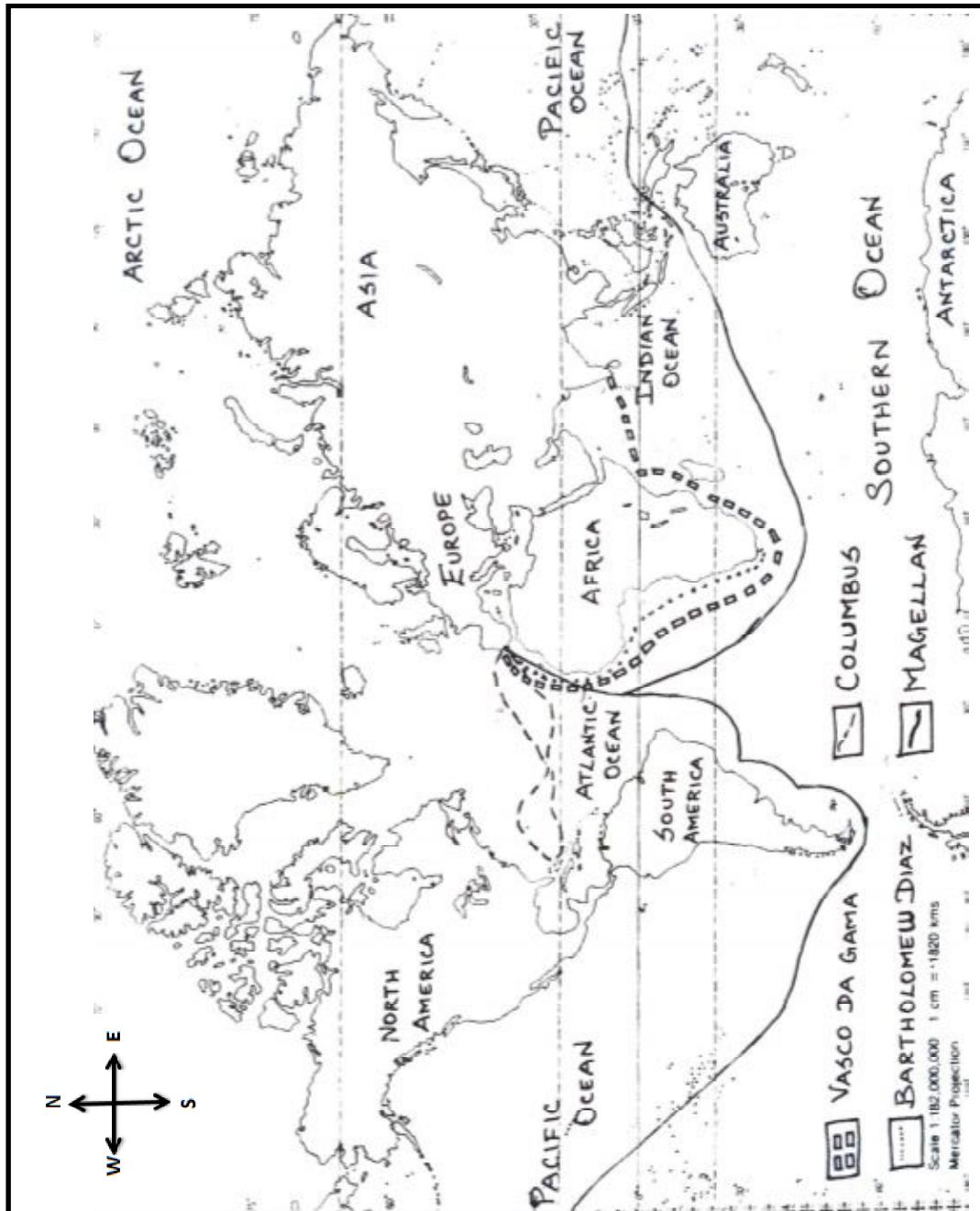
SCALE
1 UNIT = 10 YEARS



VIII MAP

On the outline map of the World, mark the sea routes of :

- a. Bartholomew Diaz
- b) Vasco da Gama
- c) Columbus
- d) Magellan



UNIT - 9

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The first British colony in America was -----.
a. New York b. Philadelphia c. **Jamestown** d. Amsterdam
2. The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was -----.
a. Mirabeau b. **Lafayette** c. Napoleon d. Danton
3. Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the -----.
a. Declaration of Independence b. Declaration of Pilnitz
c. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen d. Human Rights Charter
4. The defeat of British at ----- paved the way for the friendship between France and America.
a. Trenton b. **Saratoga** c. Pennsylvania d. New York
5. ----- was the symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France.
a. Versailles Palace b. Prison of Bastille
c. Paris Commune d. Estates General
6. The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at -----.
a. Verna b. Versailles c. Pilnitz d. **Valmy**
7. Candide was written by -----.
a. Voltaire b. Rousseau c. Montesquieu d. Danton
8. The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called -----.
a. Girondins b. Jacobins c. Emigres d. Royalists
9. American War of Independence was ended with the peace of Paris in the year -
a. 1776 b. 1779 c. 1781 d. **1783**
10. Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet was -----.
a. Common Sense b. Rights of Man
c. Bill of Rights d. Abolition of Slavery

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Second Continental Congress was _____ (**Benjamin Franklin**)
2. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on _____ (**17th June 1775**)
3. The _____ Act insisted on repaying the dept in gold or silver. (**Currency**)
4. The leader of National Assembly of France was _____ (**Mirabeau**).
5. _____ was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty and Reason. (**Herbert**)
6. Louis XVI was arrested at _____ with his family when he tried to escape from France. (**Varennes**)
7. The Sugar Act of 1764 prohibited the import of _____. (**Foreign rum**)
8. The _____ acted like a political party and instilled a new political awareness. (**Sons of Liberty**)

9. The _____ led to intense anti-British Propaganda through newspapers, posters and pamphlets. (**Boston massacre**)
 10. The Americans were divided among themselves as patriots and _____. (**Loyalists**).

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT :

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. John Winthrop | - Massachusetts Bay |
| 2. Turgot | - France Finance Minister |
| 3. The Spirit of laws | - Montesquieu |
| 4. Marie Antoinette | - Louis XVI |
| 5. Seven years war | - Britain and France |
| 6. American Independence Day | - July 4 |
| 7. Daughters of Liberty | - Townshend Acts |
| 8. Richard Henry Lee | - Resolution for Independence |
| 9. Peace of Paris | - Cornwallis |
| 10. Rousseau | - Social contract |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY:

- 1. Who were Puritans? Why did they leave England?**

(i) Puritans had a religious movement to reform the church of England

- (ii) They dispensed with the teachings and practices of Roman Catholic Church.
- (iii) Since the Stuart kings ordered the persecution of Puritans, they left England.

2. What do you know about the Quakers?

- (i) Quakers were members of a Christian group called the ‘Society of Friends’.
- (ii) They laid emphasis on the Holy Spirit.
- (iii) George Fox was the founders of the society in England.
- (iv) Quakers worked for peace and opposed war.

3. Point out the significance of “The Boston Tea Party”

- (i) In many places the colonists obstructed the import of tea.
- (ii) In Charlestown, they unloaded the tea and let it rot in the dock.
- (iii) In New York and Philadelphia ships carrying tea were blocked.
- (iv) In December 1773, a group of men disguised themselves as Native Americans boarded the cargo vessels and threw the tea over board.
- (v) This incident, done publicly before a large sympathetic crowd was signified as ‘Boston Tea Party’.

4. Attempt an account of “September Massacres”

- (i) In 1792, foreign armies advanced into French territory and defeated French troops.
- (ii) The Commune of Paris suspected the treachery of the king and attacked the king’s palace.
- (iii) The king ordered shooting by his swiss guards.
- (iv) In three days, from September 2, about 1500 suspected dissidents were put in prison. After a trial, they were killed and this incident is called “September Massacre”.

5. Explain the composition of “Three Estates of France”

- (i) The Estates General consisted of three classes or estates.
- (ii) They were (a) clergy (b) the nobles (c) the commons.

6. Sketch the role of Lafayette in the French revolution

- (i) During the French Revolution, Lafayette served the French National Guard as its commander.
- (ii) He penned the Declaration of the Rights of man and the citizen, with the help of Jefferson.
- (iii) This was adopted on August 27, 1789 by the National Assembly.

7. What was the background for the storming of Bastille prison?

- (i) After the tennis court Oath incident, the king brought foreign regiments to disperse the commons.
- (ii) This provoked the people to rise in revolt in Paris on 14th July 1789.
- (iii) They stormed the Bastille prison and set-free all the prisoners.
- (iv) The fall of the Bastille was the first great turning point in the revolution.
- (v) 14th July is celebrated as the National day of France.

8. What were the taxes the peasants had to pay in France on the eve of Revolution?

- (i) The common people paid tithe - one tenth of the annual produce or earnings.

- (ii) The peasant paid taxes to the state such as Taille (land tax), Gabelle (salt tax) etc, and provide free labour (corvee) for the construction of public roads.

9. Who were called “sons of Liberty”?

- (i) The American colonists protested against all the taxes levied on them.
(ii) They called for a boycott of trade with Britain until all the taxes were withdrawn.
(iii) This group called themselves “Sons of Liberty” and created a new political awareness among ordinary Americans.

10. How did Napoleon became the Emperor of France?

- (i) The Directory in France was replaced by the consulate with Napoleon as the first consul.
(ii) This consulate was abolished by Napoleon Bonaparte, who later crowned himself as the Emperor of France.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. “Taxation without Representation” led to the outbreak of American war of Independence -Explain?

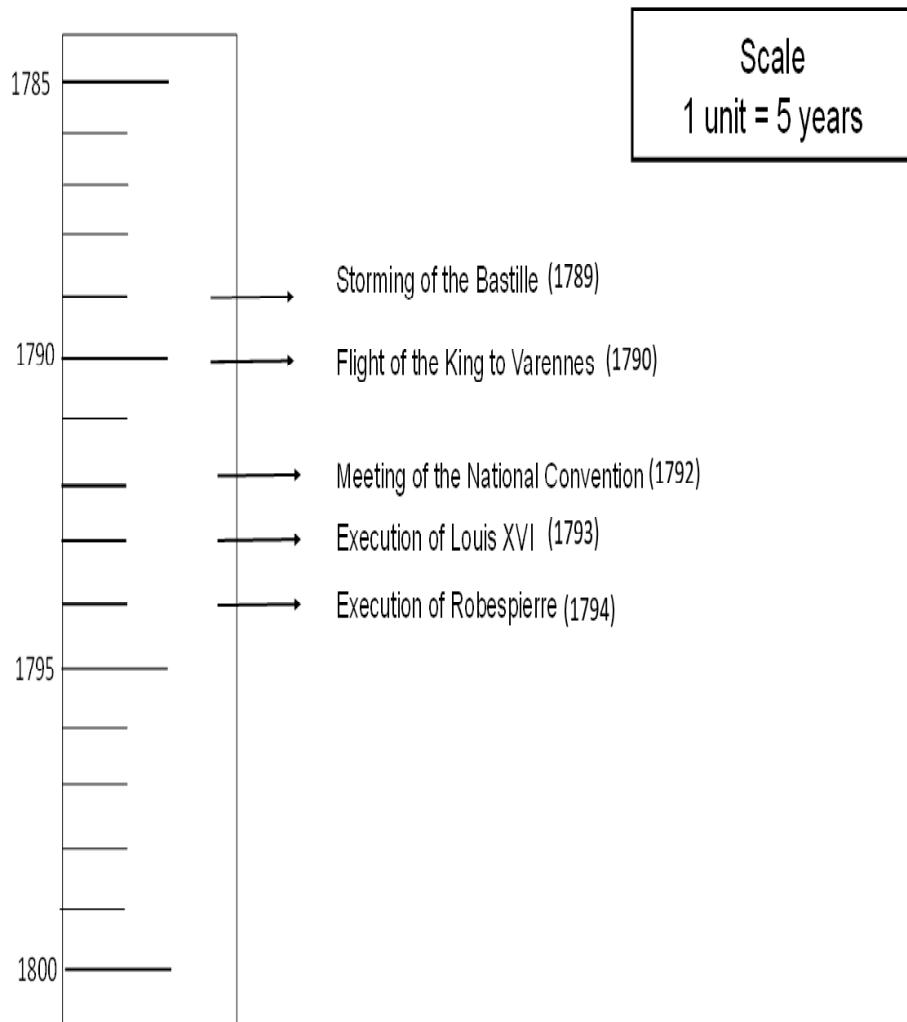
- (i) A Series of taxes was imposed on the colonists, when the American did not have representation in the British parliament.
(ii) The Sugar Act of 1764, the Currency Act, the Quartering Act of 1765 and the Stamp Act of 1765-all their Act were protested by the American colonists.
(iii) The Townshend Acts of 1767 added fuel to the fire.
(iv) In December 1773, a group of men disguised themselves as Native Americans boarded the cargo vessels and threw the tea overboard. This incident is known as Boston Tea party.
(v) The colonists challenged the right of the British parliament to tax them against their will.
(vi) “No taxation without representation” was their famous battle cry.

2. Highlight the Contribution of French philosophers to the Revolution of 1789

- (i) There were many notable thinkers and writers in France in eighteenth century.
(ii) Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau criticised the conditions in France.
(iii) Voltaire criticised the church.
(iv) Rousseau with his new ideas and new resolves, prepared the people of France for the great revolution.
(v) Montesquieu defended liberty. He put forward the theory of separation of powers.
(vi) An Encyclopaedia also came out in Paris about this time and this was full of articles by Diderot and Jean d'Alembert.
These philosophers and thinkers, opposed to religious intolerance and political, social privileges, succeeded in provoking large numbers of ordinary people to think and act.

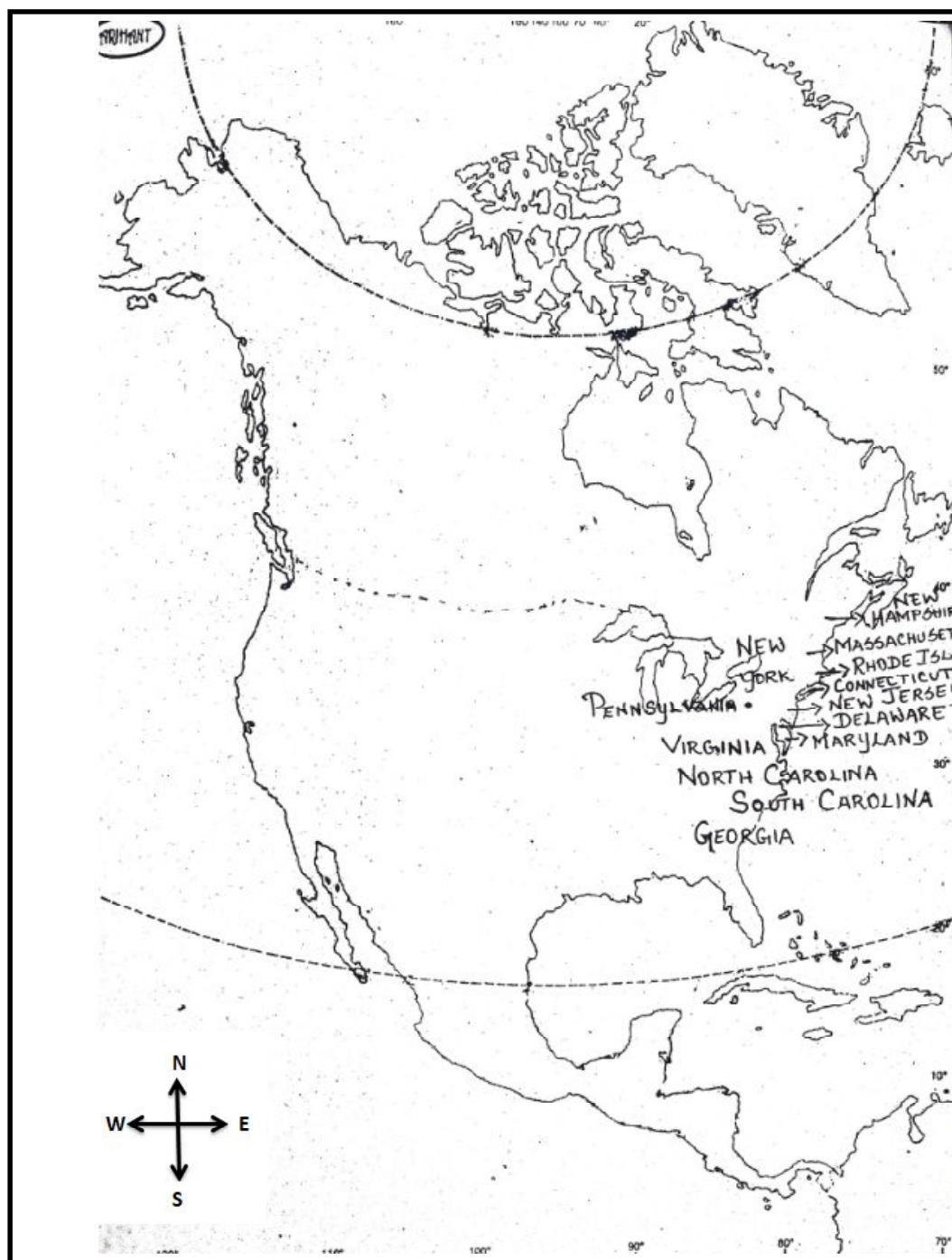
VII. TIME LINE

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 1785AD to 1800AD



VIII. MAP

On the North America Outline Map mark the American colonies .



UNIT - 10

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- _____ called for voting rights to men in England. (**The Chartists**)
 - _____ changed the way roads were built around the world. (**John Loudon McAdam**)
 - _____ discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel. (**Henry Bessemer**)
 - _____ advocated scientific socialism. (**Karl Marx**)
 - The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year _____. (**1835 (December)**)
 - A scottish engineer _____ converted a stationary steam engine to a rotary engine. (**James Watt**)

7. The textile capital of the world was _____.(Manchester)
 8. In Prussia, _____ became a centre of the railroad network.(Berlin)
 9. Division of Labour came into practice due to _____.(Factory system)
 10. Hay market square is located in _____.(Chicago)

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Benz | - Germany |
| 2. Safety Lamp | - Humphrey Davy |
| 3. Quadricycle | - Louis Renault |
| 4. Great Railroad Strike | - U.S.A |
| 5. Coalfield | - Lancashire |
| 6. Spinning mule | - Samuel Crompton |
| 7. Richard Arkwright | - Water Frame |
| 8. Cheshire | - Textile factory |
| 9. George Stephenson | - Steam Locomotive |
| 10. Robert Fulton | - Clermont |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY:

1. What was the condition of labourer's houses during Industrial Revolution?

- (i) The housing was tiny, dirty and sickly for the labouring class.
- (ii) Workers had no time to clean or change their own atmosphere even if they wished to.
- (iii) It led to the outbreak of typhoid, cholera and small pox.

2. Account for urbanisation in England

- (i) With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, England became the workshop of the world.
- (ii) People started moving to industrial towns giving up agriculture.
- (iii) The city of London grew from a population of two million in 1840 to five million in forty years.

3. Attempt a note on Hay market Massacre

- (i) A labour protest took place on 4th may 1886, at Haymarket square in Chicago.
- (ii) A peaceful rally began with the support of workers for eight-hour day resulted in the killing of several workers by the police.
- (iii) To commemorate the Hay market Affair, 1st may 1887 is observed as the labour day or May Day or International worker's Day.

4. What do you know of Louis Renault?

Louis Renault built the quadricycle, from which he began to produce in large quantities under his company, the societe Renault Freres (Company Renault Brothers).

5. High light any two important results of Industrial Revolution?

- (i) Industrial Revolution increased the applications of Science to industry.
- (ii) Industrial Revolution developed transportation and Communication.

6. When did the modern rail transport commence?

- (i) Modern Rail transport commenced with the British development of the steam locomotives in the early 19th century.
- (ii) The first railway line in England was opened between stockton and Darlington in 1825.
- (iii) In the next forty years, 15,000 miles of railways network was completed.

7. Why did coal mines become deeper and deeper?

- (i) As industrialisation gained pace, more and more coal was needed to fuel steam engines and furnaces.
- (ii) The development of factories by Arkwright and the improvement of the steam engine by James watt further.
- (iii) As a result, coal mines became deeper and deeper.

8. How did Germany surpassed the home of the Industrial revolution, Great Britain?

- (i) In electrics, Germany offered companies like Siemens.
- (ii) Chemical companies like Bayer and Hoechst excelled in the production of potassium salt, dyes, pharmaceutical products and synthetics.

- (iii) Daimler and Benz became the most popular brands of automobiles in Germany and in the world.

9. Mention the causes for the growth of labour unions.

The difficult working conditions in the factories, long hours of work, low wages, exploitation of women and children contributed to the growth of labour unions.

10. When was the labour day celebrated in chennai?

- (i) In India, labour day was first celebrated on May 1, 1923 in chennai.
- (ii) The celebrations were organised by the Labour Kisan party of Hindustan, founded by M. Singaravelu.
- (iii) He was one of the early leaders of the communist party of India.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Enumerate the causes for the second Industrialization in the USA.

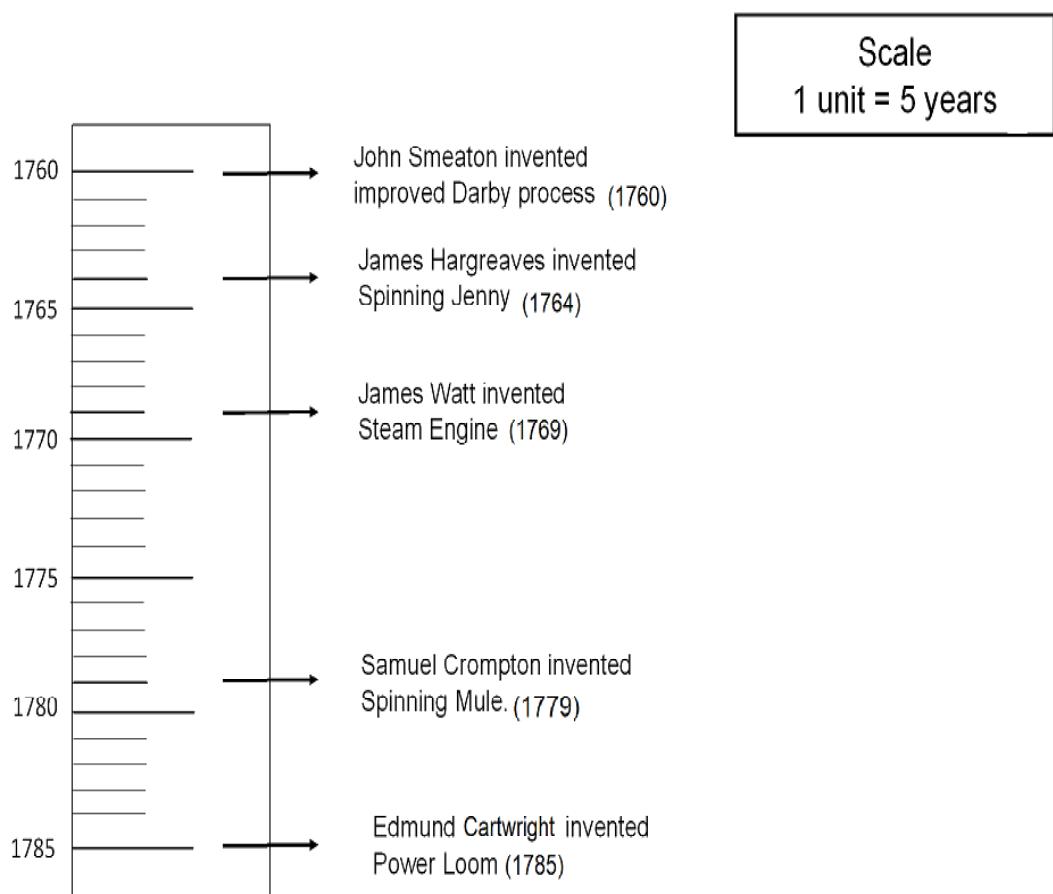
- (i) Samuel Slater, a citizen of England, was a well experienced person to operate a mill.
- (ii) On learning that Americans were interested in the new techniques, Slater departed for the New York in 1789 illegally.
- (iii) He offered his services to Moses Brown, a leading Rhode Island industrialist.
- (iv) The mill became operational in 1793, being the first water-powered roller Spinning textile mill in America.
- (v) Andrew Jackson, the U.S President hailed Slater as “Father of the American Industrial Revolution”.
- (vi) The United States in the nineteenth Century began to show technological innovation.
- (vii) After the Civil war, Industrialisation went on at a frantic pace.
- (viii) The Industrial Revolution quickened the process of the transition of the United states from a rural to an Urban society.

2. What were the effects of Industrial Revolution of England on India?

- (i) The invention of flying shuttle by John Kay and the inventions of Hargreaves, Ark wright and Crompton within thirty years accelerated process of spinning and weaving.
- (ii) When the British established their foothold in Bengal as a territorial power, exploited Bengal and the carnatic economically.
- (iii) The weavers of Bengal suffered at the hands of the company's officials and their agents.
- (iv) These officials and agents first insisted on payment of a transit duty for the commodities they carried from one place to another.
- (v) The English deliberately destroyed Indian industry by dumping the Indian markets with their machine -made cheap cotton piece goods.
- (vi) Weavers were thrown out of employment completely.
- (vii) The Collectors of Madurai and Tirunelveli reported that families of about 5,000 weavers did not have the means to take more than one meal of rice a day
- (viii) To escape starvation deaths, peasants and artisans had to move out of the country opting to work on plantations in British Empire Colonies.

VII. TIME LINE

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 1760 AD to 1785 AD



UNIT - 11

COLONIALISM IN ASIA AND AFRICA

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.
a) Spice islands b) Java island c) **Penang island** d) Malacca
2. In 1896 _____ states were formed into Federated Malay States.
a) **Four** b) Five c) Three d) Six
3. _____ was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French control.
a) Annam b) Tong King c) Cambodia d) **Cochin-China**
4. The Discovery of Gold in the _____ led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
a) **Transvaal** b) Orange Free state c) Cape colony d) Rhodesia
5. _____ became the first European power to establish trade with India.
a) **Portuguese** b) French c) Danes d) Dutch
6. Indentured labour system was a form of _____.
a) Contract labour system b) Slavery
c) **debt bondage** d) serfdom
7. Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of _____.
a) Adowa b) Dahomey c) Tonking d) Transvaal
8. The capital of the French government in China was _____.
a) Annam b) Tonking c) **Hanoi** d) Lovos
9. Java and Sumatra were occupied by the _____.
a) Spanish b) British c) French d) **Dutch**
10. In 1898, Philippines became the colony of _____.
a) England b) **America** c) Portugal d) France

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European powers.(**The Berlin Colonial**)
2. The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is _____ (**Permanent Settlement**)
3. _____ was the main source of revenue for the British. (**The land tax**)
4. _____ were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas. (**Nattukottai Chettiyars**)
5. The Berlin conference declared that _____ basin to be neutral. (**Congo river**)
6. The British South African company was established in _____ (1889)
7. Under the permanent settlement the cultivators more at the mercy of _____ (**Zamindars**)
8. _____ was an army engineer and civil servant. (**Colonel Pennycuick**)
9. In Siam, the country's partially independent cities were called _____ (**Mueang**)

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. i. Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world.
ii. The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Leopold | - Belgium |
| 2. Menelik | - Ethiopia |
| 3. Cecil Rhodes | - Cape Colony |
| 4. Bengal Famine | - 1770 |
| 5. Bao Dai | - Vietnam |
| 6. Spice Islands | - Massacre of Ambonians |
| 7. Civil war | - Malay States |
| 8. Sarawak | - Indonesia |
| 9. Uitlanders | - Foreigners |
| 10. Ivory Coast | - West Africa |

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY

1. Distinguish between Colonialism and Imperialism.
 - (a) Colonialism:
 - i. Colonialism is a process of domination, involving the subjugation of one people by another
 - ii. The term colony comes from the Latin word colonus, meaning farmer
 - iii. This root indicates that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory.

(b) Imperialism:

- i. Imperialism comes from the Latin term imperium meaning to command
- ii. It draws attention to the way one country exercises power over another
- iii. It may be through settlement, sovereignty, or indirect mechanisms of control

2. Write a note on Zulu tribe.

- (i) The Zulu tribe was known for its strong fighting spirit, represented by renowned warriors like Shaka Zulu
- (ii) He played a prominent role in building the largest Zulu nation in South-Eastern Africa
- (iii) British troops invaded Zulu territory and divided it into thirteen chiefdoms.

3. State the three phases in the colonialisation of Indian economy.

We can divide the process of the colonialisation of India into three phases.

- (i) Phase I Mercantilist Capitalism
- (ii) Phase II Industrial Capitalism
- (iii) Phase III Financial Capitalism

4. Colonel Pennycuick.

- (i) Colonel Pennycuick was an army Engineer and Civil Servant who served as member of the Madras Legislative council.
- (ii) He wanted to irrigate lakhs of acres of dry land dependent on the Vaigai river.
- (iii) Since he could not get adequate funds from the British government, he sold his family property and completed the project in 1895.

5. Explain Home Charges.

- (i) The East India company remitted to England what was called Home charges.
- (ii) It included the dividends on East India's stock, interest on debt, savings from salaries and the pensions of officers and establishments and buildings in the India Office, London, transporting cost of British troops to and from India.
- (iii) This drain of wealth in the form of Home Charges in course of time rose to 16 million pounds per year.

6. How did some political philosophers defend colonialism?

- (i) Some political philosophers defended colonialism and imperialism arguing that their action was a civilizing mission.
- (ii) The rationale was that a temporary period of political dependence was necessary for uncivilized Societies to advance the point.
- (iii) This is captured by the phrase 'The whiteman's burden' in a poem by Rudyard Kipling.

7. How did European colonisation of Africa take place without any outbreak of war?

- (i) The interior of Africa was unexplored.
- (ii) After 1875, European penetration and colonisation began on a large scale.
- (iii) European colonisation of Africa was thus accomplished smoothly without any outbreak of war amongst major European powers.

8. How were the Boers affected by Boer war?

- (i) The Boers suffered greatly in the war.
- (ii) Their farms and crops were destroyed and Boer women and children were confined to internment camps.
- (iii) The shortage of food, beds, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of 26,000 people.

9. Why was the indentured labour introduced?

- (i) In order to facilitate the supply of labour to work on plantations in British overseas colonies, slavery was abolished in India (1843).
- (ii) The system of indentured labour was introduced.

10. Explain the Ryotwari system.

- (i) The Ryotwari system was a different revenue system introduced in South India.
- (ii) Under this system, the peasant was the proprietor and paid tax on the land.
- (iii) The government deal with him directly.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss the economic impact of British Rule in India.

There are three phases under the colonisation of the Indian Economy.

A) Phase I Mercantilist Capitalism:

- (i) The East India company carried on a very profitable business selling Indian - made cotton textiles and silks and printed cloth.
- (ii) The parliament enacted a law prohibiting the import of Indian textiles.
- (iii) The company acquired the Diwani right in 1765.
- (iv) East India company crushed every Indian industry which came in conflict with British industry.

B) Phase II Industrial Capitalism:

- (i) By the beginning of nineteenth century the company had emerged as a territorial power.
- (ii) During this period India was converted into a market for British textiles and a great source of raw materials.
- (iii). Home charges were used by the British government for meeting various types of expenses for maintenance of the colony.

C) Phase III Financial Capitalism

- (i) The company government decided to make a massive investment in railroads, the postal system, irrigation, modern banking and education with its surplus capital
- (ii) Mining companies were given for nominal fees and low royalties

2. Explain the process of colonisation in Africa.

A) South Africa

- (i) In South Africa the British possessed Natal, cape colony, while the Dutch held the states of the Transvaal and orange free state.
- (ii) In 1890, British expanded to the north of the Transvaal.
- (iii) Finally the four states decided to form a union and South Africa as a state was born in 1909.

B) Rhodesia

- (i) The British South Africa company conducted an expedition.
- (ii) White immigrants were provided with farm lands and railways, and a telegraph system developed.
- (iii) The colony came to be known as Rhodesia under Cecil Rhodes.

C) West Africa

- (i) The coastal states of Gold coast became a British colony in 1854. Nigeria was used for slave trading posts on the coast.
- (ii) Senegal became the French base in West Africa.

D) East Africa

- (i) In 1886, the possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into British and German spheres of influence.
- (ii) The German East Africa was economically exploited.

E) Portuguese Angola and Mozambique

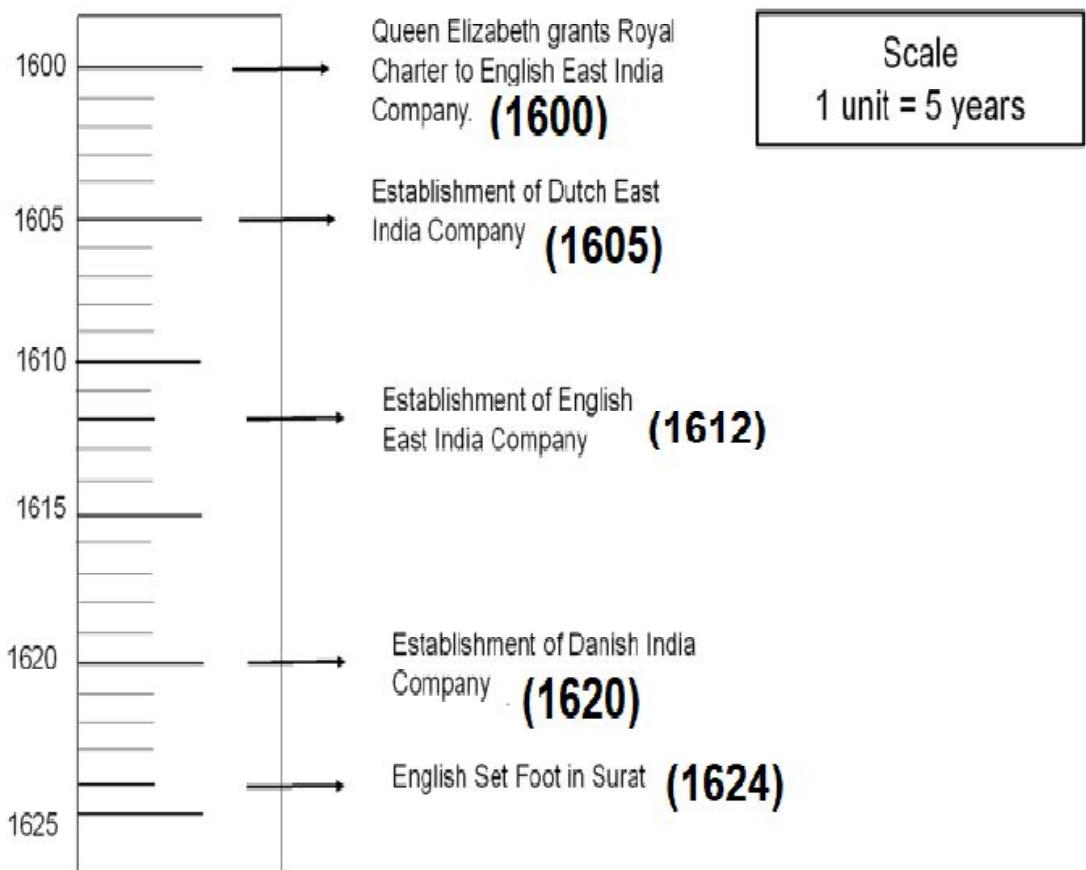
- (i) Portuguese occupied these two colonies on the west and east coasts of Southern Africa.
- (ii) The Africans were kept in conditions of slavery.

F) African rule in Liberia and Ethiopia

- (i) Only two countries managed to evade European colonialism - Liberia and Ethiopia
- (ii) Liberia was formed with early 19th century as a home for African blacks
- (iii) Ethiopia was ruled by the Emperor Menelik who modernised his country with railways and electricity.

VII.TIME LINE

Draw a timeline and write any five events between 1600AD to 1625 AD



Asia Political



Africa Political



GEOGRAPHY

UNIT - I

LITHOSPHERE- I ENDOGENETIC PROCESSES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ is the rigid outer layer of the earth.
a) Core b) Mantle c) **Crust** d) Inner core
2. _____ layer is made up of liquid iron.
a) Inner core b) **Outer core** c) Mantle d) Crust
3. Magma is found in the _____.
a) Crust b) **Mantle**
c) Core d) None of the above
4. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by _____ energy.
a) Hydel b) **thermal** c) Wave d) Tidal
5. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards _____ direction.
a) North b) South c) East d) West
6. Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent _____.
a) **Gondwana** b) Laurasia c) Pangea d) Panthalasa
7. The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and crack results in _____.
a) Fold b) **Fault** c) Mountain d) Earthquake
8. _____ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.
a) **Crater** b) Vent c) Chamber d) Volcanic cone
9. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.
a) epicentre b) **Focus** c) seismic waves d) Magnitude
10. Diastrophism is connected to _____.
a) Volcanism b) earthquakes c) tectonics d) **fold/fault**
11. All living organisms are found in this layer _____.
a) Lithosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Pedosphere d) **Biosphere**
12. Earth surface is a vast area of _____ millions.
a) 490 b) **510** c) 500 d) 520
13. Silica and aluminium are the components of the _____.
a) **Crust** b) Mantle c) Core d) None of these
14. Kola sample title is located in _____.
a) America b) **Russia** c) Germany d) Singapore
15. An aggregate of minerals on the earth's crust is called _____.
a) Magma b) Waves c) **Rock** d) Core

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Endogenetic process | - Volcanic eruption |
| 2. Mantle | - SIMA |
| 3. Convergent boundaries | - Subduction zone |
| 4. Earthquake | - Seismograph |
| 5. Composite volcano | - Pacific Ocean |

- 6. Atmosphere - Gases
 - 7. Hydrosphere - Water
 - 8. Pedosphere - Soil and dirt
 - 9. Crust - 30 km
 - 10. Upper mantle - 720Km

III. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS :

1. (i) Mt.Fuji is a dormant volcano.
(ii) Mt.Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano.
(iii) Mt.Tanzania is a dormant volcano.
Which of the statement is true?

Which of the statement is true?

- a) i is true b) ii is true c) iii is true d) i, ii & iii are true
2. Statement: Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason: Interior of the earth contains compressed hot magma

Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

- a) Statements & reason are true
c) Statement is false/reason is true

b) Statements is true / reason is false
d) Statement & reason are false

- Statement I:** Mountains ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates.

Statement II: The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

- a) Statement I is false II is true
b. Statement I & II are false
c) Statement I is true II is false
d) Statement I & II are true

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN BRIEF:

1. Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.

The various spheres of the earth are given below:

- (i) The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the earth.
 - (ii) The atmosphere is a thin layer of gas that surrounds the earth.
 - (iii) The hydrosphere is the watery part of the earth surface including oceans, rivers, lakes and water vapour.
 - (iv) The biosphere is the layer of earth where life exists.

2. Mention the layers of the interior of the earth.

The structure of the earth's interior is divided into three layers namely the crust, the mantle and the core

- (i) **Crust** is the outer layer of the earth, where we live. The major elements of crust is Silica (Si) and Aluminium (Al), Hence it is named as SIAL.
 - (ii) **Mantle** is the interior part beneath the crust, the major elements of the mantle are Silica (Si) and Magnesium (Mg), Hence it is called SIMA.
 - (iii) **The core** is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth. It is composed mainly of Nickel (Ni) and Iron (Fe), Hence it is called NIFE.

3. Define Plate tectonics?

- (i) The lithosphere is divided into a number of huge slabs of rocks called ‘Tectonic plates.
 - (ii) These tectonic plates are divided into major and micro plates.
 - (iii) Collisions of these plates produce mountain ranges and other irregular surface features, both on land and the ocean floor
 - (iv) This phenomenon is called plate tectonics

4. What is Tsunami?

- (i) The word Tsunami is a Japanese term, means harbour waves
- (ii) It refers to large seismically generated sea waves caused by earthquakes, submarine explosions and land slides
- (iii) These waves travel at a great speed (more than 500km per hour) and the length of the waves exceeds 600km
- (iv) The waves reach to a height of more than 15m near sea shore and are capable of causing destruction along the coastal area

5. What is a Volcano? Mention its major components

- (i) A Volcano is a vent or an opening on the surface of the earth crust through which hot solid, liquid and gaseous materials (magma) erupt out
- (ii) It erupts from the earth's interior to the surface
- (iii) Its major components are Magma Chamber, Vents and Volcanic cone

6. What is earthquake and how it occurs?

- (i) Earthquakes are generally caused by the sudden vibrations in the earth's crust.
- (ii) The point of origin of an earthquake is called focus
- (iii) Epicentre is a point on the earth's surface that lies directly above the focus
- (iv) The impact of the earthquake is felt the most at the epicentre

7. What are seismic waves and mention its types?

- (i) Earthquakes generate seismic waves
- (ii) There are three major types of waves: They are (i) Primary or P-waves, (ii) Secondary or S-waves and (3) Surface waves or L-waves

8. Write about the Pacific Ring of fire?

- (i) Most earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur along the plate boundaries
- (ii) One such area is the circum-pacific ring fire
- (iii) The ring of fire is the most seismically and volcanically active zone in the world

V. GIVE REASON FOR THE FOLLOWING

1. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks or mother rocks

Igneous rocks are called primary or Mother Rocks because all other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them

VI. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Core and Crust

CORE	CRUST
(i) The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth.	(i) Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live.
(ii) It is composed mainly of nickel and iron called NIFE	(ii) The major elements of crust are Silica and aluminium called SIAL.

2. Epicentre and Hypocentre

EPICENTRE	HYPOCENTRE
(i) Epicentre is a point on the Earth's surface that lies directly above the focus.	(i) The point of origin of an earthquake is called Focus or Hypocentre.
(ii) The impact of the earthquake is felt the most at the epicentre.	(ii) It generates a series of elastic waves.

3. Divergent and Convergent boundaries.

DIVERGENT BOUNDARIES	CONVERGENT BOUNDARIES.
(i) The plates pull away from each other.	The plates move towards each other and sinks under another.
(ii) Divergent boundaries also form volcanic islands	convergent boundaries form oceanic crust.

4. Primary waves and secondary waves.

PRIMARY WAVES	SECONDARY WAVES.
(i) Primary or P waves are the fastest of all the Earthquake waves.	Secondary or S waves travel only through solids.
(ii) These waves pass with an average velocity of 5.3 Km/sec. to 10.6 Km/sec.	These waves pass with an average velocity of 1 km/sec to 8 km/sec.

5. Shield Volcano and Volcanic Dome.

SHIELD VOLCANO	VOLCANIC DOME.
(i) Shield volcanoes are formed by intense viscous lava.	Volcanic Dome is formed due to the slow ejection of viscous lava
(ii) The lava flows out in all direction to create a shield. Eg. Mauna Loa.	Lava is prevented from flowing far from its vent. Eg. Paricutin.

VII. WRITE ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH:

1. Describe the structure of the Earth.

The structure of the earth : The structure of the earth's interior is divided into three layers namely the crust, the mantle and the core.

a) **Crust:** (i) Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live.

(ii) It is the solid and rigid layer of the earth.

(iii) The crust is classified as continental crust and oceanic crust.

(iv) The major elements of crust are Silica and Aluminium , hence it is called SIAL

b) **Mantle:**

(i) The interior part beneath the crust is called mantle, which is about 2,900km thick

(ii) The major elements of the mantle are Silica and Magnesium hence it is known as SIMA

(iii) In the upper part of the mantle, the rock remains solid, where as, in the lower part of the mantle, rocks are in molten form.

(iv) This molten rock inside the earth is called magma.

C) Core:

- (i) The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth which lies below the mantle.
- (ii) It is composed mainly of Nickel and Iron, hence it is called NIFE.
- (iii) The core is divided into solid inner core and liquid outer core.
- (iv) The presence of large quantities of iron in the core is responsible for the earth's gravitational force.
- (v) As the earth rotates on its axis, the liquid outer core spins over the solid inner core and generates the earth's magnetic field.

2. Write a note on the internal and external processes of the earth

The internal and external processes of the earth are given below:

Geomorphic processes:

- (i) The formation and deformation of landforms on the surface of the earth is a continuous activity of two broad processes (ie): internal and external.
- (ii) They cause stress and deformation on earth materials and bring changes on the surface of the earth.

A) Internal processes or Endogenetic processes:

- (i) The forces that act from the earth's interior towards the earth's surface are called internal process / endogenetic processes.
- (ii) These forces build the landscape and create topographic relief.
- (iii) Internal radioactivity is the principal source of power for this process.

B) External processes or exogenetic processes:

- (i) The forces that act on the surface of the earth due to natural agents like running water, glacier, wind, waves etc., are called External processes or Exogenetic processes.
- (ii) These external processes tear the landscape down into relatively low elevated plains.

3. How are volcanoes classified based on the periodicity of their eruptions?

Based on the periodicity of eruptions, volcanoes are classified into a) Active volcano
b) Dormant volcano c) Extinct Volcano.

- a) **Active volcano:** Active volcanoes are those which constantly eject volcanic lava, gases and fragmented material eg: Mount St.Helens in the United States.
- b) **Dormant volcano:** Volcanoes that do not show any sign of volcanic activity for a long period of time and sometimes there may be a sudden explosion which may cause great loss to life and property.Eg: Mt. Fuji, Japan.
- c) **Extinct or dead volcano:** When a volcano permanently stops its volcanic activity, then it is called an extinct or dead volcano. Eg: Mt.Kilimanjaro, Tanzania

4. Explain the effects of volcanoes.

Effects of volcanoes can be given under the groups as constructive effects and destructive effects.

A) Constructive effects:

- (i) Volcanic materials enrich the soil fertility that promotes energy.
- (ii) The hot volcanic regions helps in generating geothermal energy.
- (iii) Many dormant and active volcanoes are the most attractive tourist spots of the world.
- (iv) Most of the volcanic materials are used as building materials.

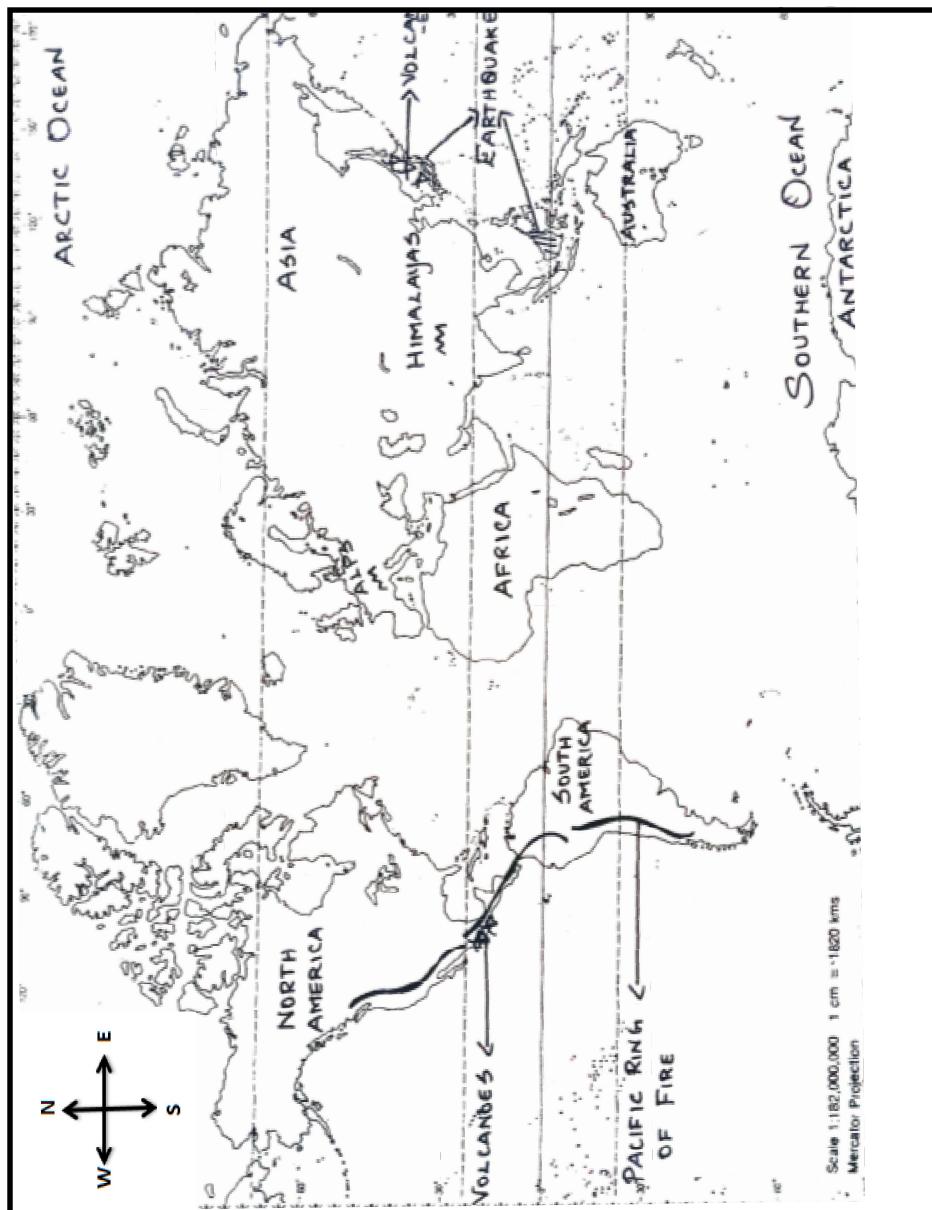
B) Destructive effects:

- (i) Volcanic eruption causes earthquakes, flash floods, mud slide and rock fall.
- (ii) Lava can travel very far and burn, bury or damage anything in its path.
- (iii) The large amount of dust and ash makes breathing hard and irritable.
- (iv) Volcanic eruptions can alter the weather conditions and disrupt transport (Iceland volcanic eruption) in and around the volcanic region.

VIII MAP SKILL

On the outline map of the world, mark the following.

- a) Pacific Ring of fire
- b) Earthquake prone zones (any two)
- c) Locate any two active volcanoes of the world
- d) Himalayas and Alps ranges.



UNIT - 2

LITHOSPHERE - II EXOGENETIC PROCESSES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as ____.
a) Weathering b) Erosion c) Transporation d) Deposition
2. The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents ____.
a) aggradation b) degradation c) gradation d) none
3. ____ is seen in the lower course of the river.
a) Rapids b) Alluvial fan c) Delta d) Gorges
4. Karst topography is formed due to the action of ____.
a) Glacier b) Wind c) Sea waves d) Ground water
5. Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?
a) Cirque b) Moraines c) Drumlins d) Eskers
6. Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as ____.
a) Loess b) Barchans c) Hamada d) Ripples
7. Stacks are formed by ____.
a) Wave erosion b) River erosion c) Glacial erosion d) deposition
8. ____ erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque.
a) Wind b) glacial c) river d) ground water
9. Which one of the following is a second order land form?
a) Asia b) Deccan plateau c) kulu valley d) Marina Beach
10. Chemical alteration of carbonate rocks on lime stone region ____.
a) Karst topography b) degradation c) Aggradation d) Exfoliation
11. Flat surfaces near cliffs ____.
a) Gorge b) Wave cut platforms c) waterfalls d) delta
12. Erosion + Transportation + Deposition = ____.
a) Gradation b) Carbonation c) Solution d) Oxidation
13. The bottom line of a snow field ____.
a) Plunge pool b) Hood plain c) Estuary d) snowline
14. Valley cut by glaciers ____.
a) Spurs b) source c) U shaped valley d) Rock slide

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Distributaries | - Lower course of river |
| 2. Mushroom rock | - Aeolian process |
| 3. Eskers | - Glacial action |
| 4. Stalactites | - Karst topography |
| 5. Cliff | - action of sea wave |
| 6. Physical weathering | - Exfoliation |
| 7. Mass Movement | - Rock slide |
| 8. External process | - Solar energy |
| 9. Origin of a river | - Source |
| 10. River joining the sea | - Estuary |

**III. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION
GIVEN BELOW.**

- (i) 'I' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the river.
(ii) 'U' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier.
(iii) 'V' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier.
 - i,ii & iii are correct
 - i & iii are correct
 - only (iii) is correct
 - Statement I:**Running water is an important agent of gradation.
Statement II:The work of the river depends on the slope of land on which it flows.
 - Statement I is false II is true.
 - Statement I and II are false.
 - Statement I is true II is false.
 - Statement I and II are true.
 - Statement:** Limestone regions have less underground water.
Reason: Water does not percolate through limestone.
 - The statement is right reason is wrong.
 - The statement is wrong reason is right.
 - The statement and reason are wrong.**
 - The statement and reason are right.

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Define Weathering.

Weathering is the disintegration and decomposition of material of the earth's crust by their exposure to atmosphere.

2. What do you mean by Biological weathering?

Biological weathering occurs due to the penetration and expansion of plant and roots, earthworms, burrowing animals(rabbits,rats) and some human activities.

3. Mention the three courses of a river with any two land forms associated to each course.

- (i) The course of a river is divided into (a)The Upper course (b)The Middle course and (c)The Lower course.
 - (ii) The land features carved by a river in its upper course are V-shaped valleys, gorges,canyons,rapids,pot holes,spurs and waterfalls.
 - (iii) In the middle course of a river some typical land forms like alluvial fans,flood plains, meanders, oxbow lakes etc.,are formed.
 - (iv) The lower course of a river develops typical landforms like delta and estuary.

4. What are oxbow lakes?

- (i) Meanders in due course of time become almost a complete circle with narrow necks.
 - (ii) This in turn gets abandoned and forms a lake.
 - (iii) This is called an oxbow lake.

5. How does a Sea Cave differ from a Sea Arch?

(a) Sea Arch:

- (i) When two caves approach one another from either side of a headland and unite, they form an arch.
 - (ii) Eg: Neil Island, Andaman and Nicobar.

(b) Sea Cave:

- (i) Caves are hollows that are formed by the dissolution of limestone rocks when carbon dioxide in air turns into carbonic acid after its reaction with water.
- (ii) They vary in size and shape.
- (iii) Eg: Guptadham caves in Western Bihar.

6. List out any four Karst topographical areas found in India.

Karst areas in India are given below:

- (i) Guptadham caves - Western Bihar
- (ii) Robert Cave and Tapkeshwar Temple - Uttarakhand
- (iii) Pandav caves - Pachmari, Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) Kutumsar - Bastar District in Chattisgarh
- (v) Borra caves of Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh.

7. What do you mean by a hanging valley?

Hanging valleys are typically formed when the main valley has been widened and deepened by glacial erosion.

Eg: Yosemite falls, California, USA.

8. Define (a)Moraine (b)Drumlin (c)Esker

(a) Moraine:

- (i) Landforms formed by the glacial deposits of valley or continental glaciers are termed as Moraines.
- (ii) They are of various shapes and sizes, like ground , terminal and lateral moraine.etc.,

(b) Drumlins:

Drumlins are deposits of glacial moraines that resemble giant inverted teaspoons or half cut eggs.

(c) Eskers:

Long narrow ridges composed of boulders gravel and sand deposited by streams of melting water which run parallel to a glacier are called Eskers.

9. Mention the various features formed by wind erosion.

Some of the erosional landforms of wind are (a)Mushroom rocks (b)Inselbergs and (c)Yardangs.

(a) Mushroom rocks:

- (i) When a rock's bottom is soft, the sand-laden winds blow against it and wear it down.
- (ii) By the constant wearing down action of the wind, the bottom gets eroded away to form a mushroom like structure.

(b) Inselbergs:

- (i) Certain hard rocks like igneous rocks are more resistant to wind action.
- (ii) Such isolated residual hills rising abruptly from their surroundings are turned as inselbergs.

(c) Yardangs:

- (i) In arid regions certain rocks have hard and soft layers arranged vertically.
- (ii) When winds blow over these rocks, the soft layers get eroded leaving irregular crests. These are called yardangs.

10. What is a wave cut platform?

- (i) Flat surface found at the foot of sea cliffs is called a wave cut platform.
- (ii) Wave cut platform is also referred as beach, shelf, terrace and plain.

V GIVE REASONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Chemical weathering is predominant in hot and humid zones.

- (i) Chemical weathering predominant in hot and humid zones because heat speeds up chemical weathering.
- (ii) With continuing heat and Moisture, hematite hydrates to form a yellow coloured iron oxide, limonite.
- (iii) It is present in desert sands as laterite soil.

2. Silt deposits are less at estuaries than deltas.

- (i) Deltas form at the mouths of large rivers when sediments and silt accumulate.
- (ii) Deposition of silt by the rivers is not possible here in the estuaries like delta as if the waves keep on eroding the deposits.

3. Wind can possibly erode the rocks from all sides.

Wind can possibly erode the rocks from all sides, because, when winds blow over the hard and soft layers of rocks the layers get eroded leaving irregular crests.

VI. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1. Physical and chemical weathering

Physical weathering

- (i) Breakdown of rocks through physical forces is called physical weathering
- (ii) Exfoliation, block disintegration granular disintegration etc., are the different types of weathering.

Chemical weathering

- (i) Disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to chemical reactions are called chemical weathering.
- (ii) Chemical weathering takes place through the processes of oxidation, carbonation, solution and hydration.

2. Delta and Estuary

Delta

- (i) A triangular shaped low lying area formed by the river at its mouth is called delta.

Eg: Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu.

Estuary

- (i) Estuary is formed, where the river meet the sea.
Eg: River Narmada and Tapti

3. Stalactite and Stalagmite

Stalactites

- (i) When the water containing dissolved calcite gradually drips from the ceiling of the caves, water evaporates and the remaining calcite hangs from the ceiling. Thus stalactites are formed.

- (ii) Remember stalactites with 'C' meaning coming from ceiling.

Stalagmites

- (i) When the calcite deposits rise upward like a pillar stalagmites are formed.
- (ii) Remember stalagmites with 'G' coming from the ground.

4. Longitudinal and Transverse sand dunes.

Longitudinal sand dune

- (i) Longitudinal dunes are long narrow ridges of sand.
- (ii) They extend in a direction parallel to the prevailing winds

Transverse sand dune

- (i) Transverse dunes are asymmetrical in shape.
- (ii) They are formed by alternate slow and fast winds.

5. Inselbergs and Yardangs

Inselbergs

- (i) Inselberg means an Island mountain.
- (ii) It is an isolated residual hills rising abruptly from their surroundings.

Yardangs

- (i) Yardangs are formed in arid regions.
- (ii) Certain rocks have hard and soft layers arranged vertically

6. Spit and bar

Spit

- (i) A spit is a ridge or embankment of sediment.
- (ii) Spits are common at the mouth of estuaries.
Eg:Kakinada spit.

Bar

- (i) A bar is an elongated deposit of sand.
- (ii) Where a spit grows across a bay, a bar is formed.

VII ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH

1. Write a note on weathering classify and explain.

Weathering

Weathering is the disintegration and decomposition of materials of the earth's crust by their exposure to atmosphere.

There are three types of weathering. They are:

- (i) Physical weathering
- (ii) Chemical weathering
- (iii) Biological weathering

(i) Physical weathering:

- (i) It is the breakdown of rocks without changing their chemical composition, through the action of physical forces.
- (ii) The constant freezing and thawing of rocks during the night and day leads to expansions and contractions of rocks.
- (iii) Exfoliation, block disintegration, granular disintegration,etc,are the different types of weathering.

(ii) Chemical weathering:

- (i) Disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to chemical reactions is called chemical weathering.
- (ii) chemical weathering takes place through the processes of oxidation carbonation, solution and Hydration.

(iii) Biological weathering:

Biological weathering occurs due to the penetration and expansion of plant roots, earthworms, burrowing animals(rabbits,rats) and some human activities.

2. Explain the erosional landforms formed by underground water.

Erosional landforms formed by underground water.

- (i) Most of erosions take place due to the process of solution.
- (ii) When rain water mixes with carbon dioxide and enters into a limestone region, it dissolves and destroys much of the limestone.
- (iii) As a result, landforms such as Terra rossa, Lappies, sinkholes, swallow holes, dolines, uvalas, poljes, caves and caverns are formed.

3. What is a glacier? Explain its types.

(a) Glacier:

A glacier is a large mass of ice that moves slowly over the land, from its place of accumulation. It is also known as 'River of ice'.

(b) Types of glaciers:

Glaciers are broadly divided into two types.

TYPES OF GLACIERS	
CONTINENTAL GLACIERS	VALLEY GLACIERS
Thick sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called Continental glaciers	The glacier takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as Valley Glaciers

4. Describe the depositional work of winds.

Depositional Landforms of wind:

Deposition occurs when the speed of wind is reduced by the presence of obstacles like bushes, forests and rock structures.

(a) Sand dunes:

In deserts, during sand storms, wind carries loads of sand. When the speed of wind decreases, huge amount of sand gets deposited.

(b) Barchans:

Barchans are isolated, crescent shaped sand dunes.

(c) Transverse dunes:

They are formed by alternate slow and fast winds that blow from the same direction.

(d) Longitudinal dunes:

Longitudinal dunes are long narrow ridges of sand, which extend in a direction parallel to prevailing winds.

(e) Loess:

The term loess refers to the deposits of fine silt and porous sand over a vast region.

VIII. MAP:

On the outline map of the **World**, mark the following:

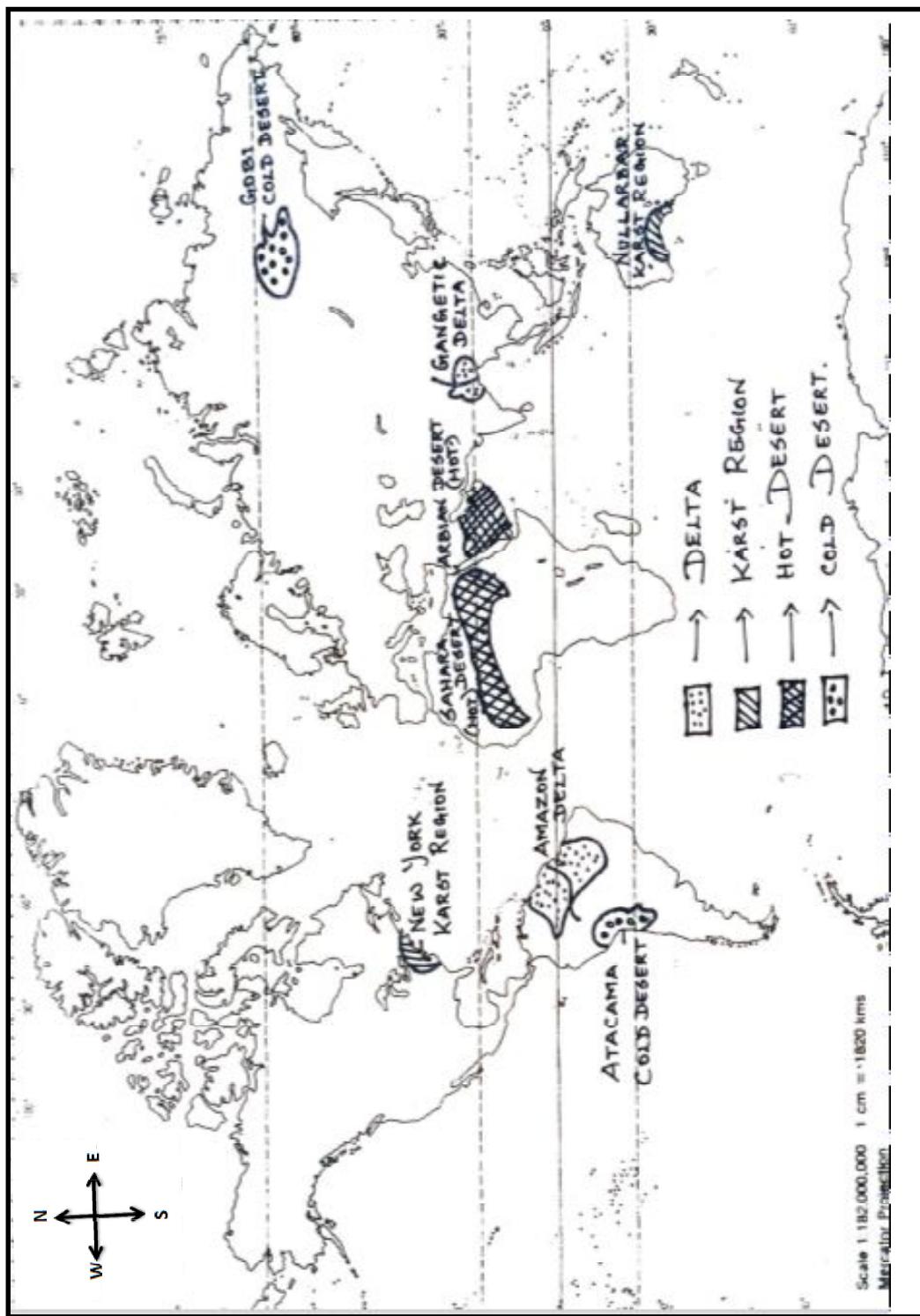
1. Any two deltas
2. A Karst region
3. Any two hot and cold deserts

VIII.

MAP:

On the outline map of the World, mark the following:

1. Any two deltas
2. A Karst region
3. Any two hot and cold deserts



UNIT - 3

ATMOSPHERE

I CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:-

1. _____ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
a) Helium b) Carbon -di-oxide c) **Oxygen** d) Methane
2. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is _____.
a) **Troposphere** b) Stratosphere c) Exosphere d) Mesosphere
3. _____ reflects radio waves.
a) Exosphere b) Ionosphere c) **Mesosphere** d) Stratosphere
4. The process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid state is called _____.
a) **Precipitation** b) Evaporation c) Transpiration d) Condensation
5. The _____ is the chief energy source of the Earth.
a) **Sun** b) Moon c) Stars d) Clouds
6. All types of clouds are found in the _____.
a) **Troposphere** b) Ionosphere c) Mesosphere d) Exosphere
7. _____ clouds are called 'Sheep Clouds'.
a) **Alto-Cumulus** b) Alto-Stratus c) Nimbo-Stratus d) Cirro-Stratus
8. The Monsoons are _____.
a) prevailing winds b) **periodic winds** c) local winds d) none of the above
9. Dew in the form of ice crystals is called _____.
a) **Frost** b) fog c) mist d) sleet
10. _____ is called the eye of the storm/cyclone
a) **Pressure** b) wind c) cyclones d) snow
11. The vertical movement of air is called _____.
a) wind b) storm c) **air current** d) drift
12. The average global surface temperature is _____.
a) 12°C b) 13°C c) 14°C d) 15°C
13. The upper limit of the troposphere is called as _____.
a) **Tropopause** b) Stratopause c) Mesopause d) None of these
14. Large jet planes normally fly here.
a) Troposphere b) **Stratosphere** c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere
15. This gas is chemically inactive in atmosphere.
a) Oxygen b) **Nitrogen** c) Neon d) Helium
16. The limit of cloud is upto _____.
a) Stratosphere b) Homosphere c) **Troposphere** d) Mesosphere
17. There is cut off signal when NASA rocket reaches in the region of _____.
a) **D-Layer** b) Stratosphere c) Ozone layer d) Mesosphere
18. A layer located in stratosphere which absorbs ultraviolet rays of sun called _____.
a) **Ozone layer** b) F-layer c) D-layer d) E-layer

II MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Meteorology | - study of weather |
| 2. Climatology | - study of climate |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Anemometer | - Wind speed |
| 4. Wind Vane | - direction of wind |
| 5. Mare's Tail | - Cirrus |
| 6. Leeward side | - rain shadow region |
| 7. Willy Willy | - Australia |
| 8. Oxygen | - Living organisms |
| 9. CO ₂ | - Insolation |
| 10. Solid Particles | - Nuclei |

III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY

1. Define atmosphere.

- (i) The blanket of air that surrounds the Earth is called the atmosphere.
- (ii) It is held close to the earth by gravitational attraction.
- (iii) Atmosphere is a mixture of gases, water vapour and dust particles in different proportions.

2. Mention the factors that affect the climate.

The factors that affect weather and climate are

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (i) Latitude or distance from the equator | (v) Mountain barrier |
| (ii) Altitude height above the sea level | (vi) Cloud cover |
| (iii) Nearness to the sea | (vii) Ocean Currents |
| (iv) Nature of the prevailing winds | (viii) Natural vegetation |

3. Write short notes on Lapse rate.

Lapse rate is the rate at which Earth's atmospheric temperature decreases with an increase in altitude, or increases with the decrease in altitude. Lapse rate arises from the word lapse, in the sense of a gradual change.

4. What are the processes responsible for heating the atmosphere?

Some of the processes that are responsible for atmospheric heat are Radiation, Conduction, Convection and Advection.

5. Mention the planetary wind system of the earth?

- (i) The winds which constantly blow in the same direction throughout the year are called the planetary winds.
- (ii) They are also called as permanent winds or the prevailing winds.
- (iii) These winds include trade winds, westerlies and polar Easterlies.

6. Write short note on: a) Trade winds b) Roaring Forties

a) Trade Winds:

- (i) Trade winds blow from the subtropical high pressure belt to the Equatorial low pressure belt in both the hemisphere.
- (ii) They blow with great regularity force and in a constant direction throughout the year.
- (iii) These winds were helpful to traders, hence called trade winds

b) Roaring Forties:

- (i) Westerlies are the permanent winds that blow from the tropical high pressure belt to the sub polar low pressure belt in both the hemispheres.

- (ii) The velocity of westerlies become so vigorous and fast to be called Roaring Forties at 40° , Furious Fifties at 50° and screaming Sixties at 60° latitudes.

7. How are clouds formed?

- (i) Cool moisture laden air gets collected around particles like dust, salt content from the sea, smoke etc and forms clouds
- (ii) Sometimes mixing of warmer and cooler air also produces clouds.
- (iii) A visible mass of condensed water vapour floating in the air above the ground level is called a cloud

8. What are the different types of rainfall?

- (i) Moisture laden air masses raise upwards, forms clouds and bring rainfall.
- (ii) Based on the mechanisms of raising the air, there are three types of rainfall
- (iii) They are a) Convectional rainfall b) Frontal or Cyclonic rainfall c) Orographic rainfall

9. Write short notes on a) Drizzle b) Rain c) Sleet d) Snow e) Hails

A) Drizzle:

Falling of numerous uniform minute droplets of water with diameter of less than 0.5 mm is called a drizzle

B) Rain:

Rain is the most wide spread and important form of precipitation in places having temperatures above the freezing point.

C) Sleet:

Sleet refers to a precipitation in the form of pellets made up of transparent and translucent ice. This is a mixture of snow and rain

D) Snow:

Snow is formed when condensation occurs below freezing point. It is the precipitation of opaque and semi opaque ice crystals

E) Hails:

Hails are chunks of ice greater than 2cm in diameter falling from the sky, during a rainstorm or thunderstorm.

10. What is precipitation? What are the different forms of precipitation?

- (i) Falling down of condensed water vapour in different forms is called precipitation
- (ii) The different forms of precipitation are a) drizzle b) rain c) sleet d) snow e) hail etc.

11. How are cyclones classified?

- (i) Cyclones are centres of low pressure where, winds from the surrounding high pressure area converge towards the centre in a spiral form
- (ii) Cyclones can be classified into (a) Tropical cyclones b) Temperate cyclones c) Extratropical cyclones.

IV. GIVE REASON:

1. Cyclones cause huge loss of life and property.

- (i) A Tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system
- (ii) Heavy prolonged rains due to cyclones may cause river floods and submergence of low lying areas of rain, causing loss of life and property

2. Cloudy days are warmer than cloudless days.

- (i) Clouds reflect a large amount of radiation from the sun
- (ii) This prevents the entry of heat to the earth's surface

- (iii) So in areas generally of cloudless sky like the deserts, temperature is very high
- (iv) On the other hand under cloudy sky the temperature is low.

3. Fog is dangerous for traffic.

- (i) Fog is a thick cloud of tiny water droplets suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth surface.
- (ii) It reduces visibility to below 1 km.
- (iii) Many lives are lost each year worldwide from accidents involving fog conditions on the highways, including multiple - vehicle collisions.
- (iv) The aviation travel industry is affected by the severity of fog conditions.

4. Convectional Rainfall is also called 4'O clock rain.

- (i) In the equatorial regions, convectional rainfall is received almost daily in the afternoon
- (ii) It generally happens regularly at 4 pm throughout the year.
- (iii) For this reason it is called 4'O clock rainfall.

5. Polar Easterlies are cold and dry.Why is it so?

Because they blow from the Polar high pressure belt to the sub-polar low pressure belt.

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1. Weather and Climate

WEATHER	CLIMATE
(i). Weather is the study of atmospheric condition for short duration.	Climate is the study of the average weather condition for a long period of time.
(ii).The weather changes very often hour to hour and day to day.	Climate is permanent and remains the same.

2. Land Breeze and Sea Breeze

LAND BREEZE	SEA BREEZE
(i) The wind blows from land to sea during night is called land breeze.	The wind blows from ocean to land in the afternoon is called sea breeze.
(ii) Cool air sinks and from high pressure.	Heated air ascends and from low pressure.

3. Windward side and Leeward side

WINDWARD SIDE	LEEWARD SIDE
(i) The windward side is the side of a mountain which faces the prevailing wind.	The Leeward side of the mountain is the sheltered from the wind.
(ii) It receives heavy rainfall.	It receives very less rainfall.

4. Tropical Cyclones and Temperate Cyclone

TROPICAL CYCLONES	TEMPERATE CYCLONES
(i). They are formed due to the different heating of land sea.	Temperate cyclones are formed along the regions where hot and cool air masses meet.
(ii). They are known as 'cyclone' in Indian ocean, Typhoons in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific ocean, Baguios in Philippines and Willy willy in Australia	They commonly occur over the North Atlantic ocean, North West Europe Mediterranean Basin.

VI. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS:

1. Write a paragraph about the structure of the atmosphere

Atmospheric layers:

- (i) The atmosphere is thick near the earth surface and thin outside when it merges with space.
- (ii) The five atmospheric layers are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere

a) Troposphere:

- (i) The lowest layer of the atmosphere is the Troposphere.
- (ii) This layer extends upto 8 kms at the poles and upto 18kms at the equator

b) Stratosphere:

- (i) Stratosphere lies above the Troposphere
- (ii) It extends to a height of about 50km above the earth surface
- (iii) Large Jet planes normally fly here.

c) Mesosphere:

- (i) Mesosphere extends between 50km and 80km
- (ii) Radial waves transmitted from earth are reflected back to earth from this layer.

d) Thermosphere:

- (i) Thermosphere exists above the Mesosphere.
- (ii) It extends to about 600 km
- (iii) Thermosphere has two portions called Homosphere and Heterosphere

e) Exosphere:

- (i) The uppermost layer of the atmosphere is called exosphere.
- (ii) This layer is extremely rarefied with gases and merges with the outer space.

2. Explain the different types of permanent winds.

The winds which constantly flow in the same direction throughout the year are called Planetary winds. They are also called as Permanent winds or the prevailing winds

These winds include:

- a) Trade winds
- b) Westerlies
- c) Polar Easterlies

A) Tradewinds:-

- (i) Trade winds blow from the subtropical high pressure belt to the equatorial low pressure belt in both the hemispheres.

- (ii) They blow with great regularity and in a constant direction throughout the year.
- (iii) These winds were very helpful to traders and hence called trade winds

B) Westerlies:-

- (i) Westerlies are the permanent winds that blow from the tropical high pressure belt to the sub polar low pressure belt in both the hemispheres.
- (ii) The blow from SouthWest to NorthEast in the northern hemispheres and North West to South East in the southern hemispheres
- (iii) The velocity of westerlies become so vigorous and fast to be called Roaring Forties at 40° , Furious Fifties at 50° and Screaming Sixties at 60° latitudes

C) Polar Easterlies:-

- (i) Polar Easterlies are cold and dry polar winds
- (ii) They blow from the polar high pressure belt to the sub polar low pressure belt
- (iii) These are weak winds blowing from north East-direction in the northern Hemisphere and South east direction in the Southern Hemisphere

3. How are clouds classified? Explain them.

Clouds are classified, according to their height, with following types. They are a) High clouds (6-20km ht) b) Middle clouds (2.5 km - 6km ht) c) Low clouds (ground surface to 2.5km ht)

a) High clouds:

(i) Cirrus:

Detached clouds in the form of white, delicate fibrous silky filaments, These clouds are dry and do not give rainfall.

(ii) Cirro-Cumulus

They are white patched, sheet or layer like clouds composed of ice crystals.

(iii) Cirro-Stratus

Smooth, milky transparent whitish clouds composed of tiny ice crystals.

b) Middle clouds:

(i) Alto Stratus

Thin sheets of grey or blue coloured clouds

(ii) Alto Cumulus

Clouds fitted closely together in parallel blands known as 'sheep clouds or wool pack clouds.

(iii) Nimbo Stratus

These are clouds of dark colour very close to the ground surface associated with rain, snow or sleet

c) Low Clouds:

(i) Strato-Cumulus:

Grey (or) whitish layer associated with fair or clear weather

(ii) Stratus:

Dense, low lying fog-like clouds associated with rain or snow.

(iii) Cumulus:

Dome shaped with a flat face often resembling a Cauliflower

(iv) Cumulo-Nimbus:

Fluffy thick towering thunderstorm clouds.

4. How are Cyclones formed? How are they classified?

- (i) Cyclones are centres of low pressure where, winds from the surrounding high pressure area converge towards the centre in a spiral form.

(ii) Cyclones can be classified as :

- a) Tropical Cyclones
- b) Temperate Cyclones and
- c) Extra tropical cyclones

a) Tropical Cyclones:

- (i) They develop in the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).
- (II) They are formed due to the differential heating of land and sea.
- (iii) Tropical cyclones are known as 'Cyclones' in Indian Ocean, Typhoons in the western Pacific ocean, Hurricanes in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific ocean.
- (iv) Tropical cyclones often cause heavy loss of life and property.

b) Temperate Cyclones:

- (i) These cyclones are formed along the regions where hot and cold air masses meet.
- (ii) Temperate cyclones do not become weak on reaching the land.
- (iii) It commonly occurs over the North Atlantic ocean, North West Europe, Mediterranean basin.

c) Extra Tropical Cyclones:

- (i) It occurs in the latitude between 30° and 60° in both the hemisphere.
- (ii) They are also called as Mid Latitudes cyclones.
- (iii) They produce mild showers to heavy gales, thunderstorms, blizzards and tornadoes.

5. Explain the different forms of precipitation?

- (i) Falling down of condensed water vapour in different forms is called precipitation
- (ii) The different forms of precipitation are:
 - a) Drizzle
 - b) Rain
 - c) Sleet
 - d) Snow
 - e) Hails etc.

A) Drizzle:

- (i) Falling of numerous uniform minute droplets of water with diameter of less than 0.5mm is called a drizzle
- (ii) Drizzle combines with fog reduces visibility

B) Rain:

- (i) Rain is the most widespread and important form of precipitation in places having temperature above the freezing point
- (ii) The diameter of a raindrop is more than 5mm

C) Sleet:

- (i) Sleet refers to a precipitation in the form of pellets made up of transparent and translucent ice.
- (ii) Is a mixture of snow and rain.

D) Snow:

- (i) Snow is formed when condensation occurs below the freezing point.
- (ii) It is the precipitation of opaque and semi opaque ice crystals.

E) Hails:

Hails are chunks of ice (greater than 2cm in diameter) falling from the sky during rainstorm or thunderstorm.

F) Hailstones:

- (i) Hailstones are a form of solid precipitation where small pieces of ice fall downwards.
- (ii) They destroy agricultural crops and human lives.

UNIT - 4

HYDROSPHERE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- The temperature of the ocean waters generally ____ at greater depth.
 - Increases
 - Decreases
 - remains constant
 - None of the above
 - Ocean currents are produced due to ____
 - due to rotation of Earth
 - due to variation in temperature
 - due to Earth's movement
 - All of the above
 - Consider the following statements
 - Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.
 - Fishing is well developed in warm tropical waters
 - Mixing of warm and cold currents facilitates plant nutrients for fish
 - Inland fishing became significant in India.
 - 1 and 2 are correct
 - 2,3 and 4 are correct
 - 1 and 3 are correct
 - 1,2 and 3 are correct
 - The Oceanic ridge comes into existence due to
 - Convergence of tectonic plates
 - divergence of tectonic plates**
 - Lateral movements of plates
 - steaming of plates
 - Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?
 - Continental shelf-continental slope-Sea plain-Sea trench.**
 - Continental slope-Continental shelf-Sea plain-Sea trench
 - Sea plain-Continental slope-Continental shelf-Sea trench
 - Continental slope-Sea plain-Continental shelf-Sea trench
 - Which of the following is not correctly matched?

a) Gulf Stream	-	Pacific Ocean
b) Labrador current	-	North Atlantic Ocean
c) Canary current	-	Mediterranean sea
d) Mozambique current	-	Indian Ocean
 - The SundaTrench lines in the ____ Ocean .
 - Atlantic
 - Pacific
 - Indian**
 - Antarctic
 - The amount of plankton to be found in the ocean is determined by
 - Depth of the water
 - Ocean currents
 - Temperature and Salinity
 - Length of day and night
 - 1 and 2 are correct
 - 1,2 and 3 are correct**
 - 1,3 and 4 are correct
 - All are correct

9. The deepest point in the Arctic ocean is _____
a. Java Trench b. **Fram basin** c. Puerto Rico d. South Trench
10. The height of the waves depend on _____
a. Speed of wind b. Its duration c. The direction d. **All the above**

II Assertion(A),Reason(R) type questions.

Directions

- a) Both A and R are correct and R explains A
- b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- c) A is correct but R is false
- d) A is false but R is correct

1. **Assertion(A):**Oceans are always shown in blue in maps.

Reason(R):It indicates the natural colour of the oceans.

(a) **Both A and R are correct and R explains A**

2. **Assertion(A):**Flat topped seamounts are known as Guyots.

Reason(R):All guyot features are of Volcanic origin.

(a) **Both A and R are correct and R explains A**

3. **Assertion(A):**Submarine canyons are deep gorges on the ocean floor.

Reason(R):They are mainly restricted to continental shelf,slope and rise.

(b) **Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A**

4. **Assertion(A):**Atolls are more common in the Atlantic ocean.

Reason(R):The marine population at the depth is less.

Ans(d)A is false but R is correct

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mariana Trench | - Deepest point in the Pacific |
| 2. Great Barrier Reef | - Australia |
| 3. Spring tides | - On full and new moon days |
| 4. Heavy rains | - Decreases salinity in the ocean |
| 5. Kuroshio current | - Along the coast of Japan |
| 6. Continental slope | - Second order Landform |
| 7. Sargasso sea | - North Atlantic Ocean |
| 8. Iso bath | - Equal depth |
| 9. Vizhinjam | - Kerala |
| 10. NIO | - Goa |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN BRIEF:

1. What do you mean by the term Hydrosphere?

- (i) Hydrosphere consists of water in various forms found on the earth.
- (ii) Over 97% of the water on the earth's surface is confined to oceans.

2. What is Hydrological cycle?

- (i) The earth's water is not static.
- (ii) So this continuous movement of water above and below the earth's surface is called the hydrological cycle.

3. Mention the various relief features of ocean floor?

The ocean basins are characterised by the following major relief feature:

- (i) Continental shelf
- (ii) Continental slope
- (iii) Continental rise
- (iv) Deep sea plain
- (v) Oceanic deep
- (vi) Oceanic ridge

4. What are the factors that generate the ocean currents?

The factors that generate the ocean currents are:

- (i) Earth's rotation
- (ii) Prevailing winds and
- (iii) Difference in temperature and salinity of ocean water

5. Write a brief note on sea waves

- (i) Sea waves are ripples on water caused when winds blow over the sea
- (ii) Sometimes waves are also caused by tremors felt on the ocean floor
- (iii) Such waves are quite destructive and called Tsunami

6. What do you mean by the ocean salinity?

- (i) The degree of concentration of salts in the sea water is called salinity
- (ii) Salinity influence the temperature on ocean salinity depends upon the heating up of the surface water, which varies from tropics to polar region.

7. Explain the term a) Water table b) Aquifers

Water table: Water table is a level below the ground, where water is found collected beneath the Earth's surface

Aquifers: Aquifers are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the Earth's surface

8. What is Hypsometric curve?

A Hypsometric curve is a graphic representation which shows the height of a certain place found on land and the height of ocean features at sea. 'Hypso' means height in greek.

9. What role is played by NIO?

- (I) NIO (National Institute of Oceanography) was established in 1st january 1966
- (ii) It conducts research and observations to understand Oceanic feature, ocean engineering Marine Archaeology etc.

10. Where do we see the Great Barrier Reef?

- (i) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system, composed of 2900 individual reefs and 900 islands
- (ii) The reef is located in the Coral sea, off the coast of Queensland Australia.

V. GIVE REASONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere are called land and water hemisphere respectively.

It is because of the pattern of land and water distribution, the northern hemisphere holds 61% of land so its called as land hemisphere and the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water so its called water hemisphere.

2. Continental shelf provides good fishing ground

- (i) The continental shelf is shallower, thus enable sunlight to penetrate through the water
- (ii) This encourages abundant growth of grass, sea weeds and plankton

VI. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING.

1. SPRING TIDE AND NEAP TIDE

SPRING TIDE	NEAP TIDE
(I) When the sun, moon and earth are aligned in the same line, water form a high tide known as spring tide	(i) When the sun, and the moon are at right angles water forms a low tide called neap tide
(ii) Such tides always occur on full moon and new moon days	(ii) A neap tide occurs between two spring tides

2. ABYSSAL PLAINS AND OCEAN DEEPS

ABYSSAL PLAIN	OCEAN DEEPS
(i) The abyssal plains are underwater plains	(i) Trenches are the deepest part of the oceans
(ii) Thee plains are usually covered by sediments of clay, silt and sand	(ii) Ocean deep are sediment free

VII ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH:

1. Write a note on continental shelf and continental slope?

CONTINENTAL SHELF

- (i) A shallow and gently sloping platform extending out from the adjoining continental land mass into the sea is called Continental Shelf.
- (ii) It is significant in promoting richest fishing grounds
- (iii) These shelves have extensive deposits of minerals and mineral fuels

CONTINENTAL SLOPE.

- (i) A step slope with descends from the edge of the continental shelf to the deep ocean - bed is called continental slope.
- (ii) It forms a boundary between the continental crust and the oceanic crust.
- (iii) Due to the low penetration of sunlight, the slope has nearly freezing temperature. Hence aquatic life has very slow rate of metabolism.

2. What do you mean by ocean currents? Explain its types

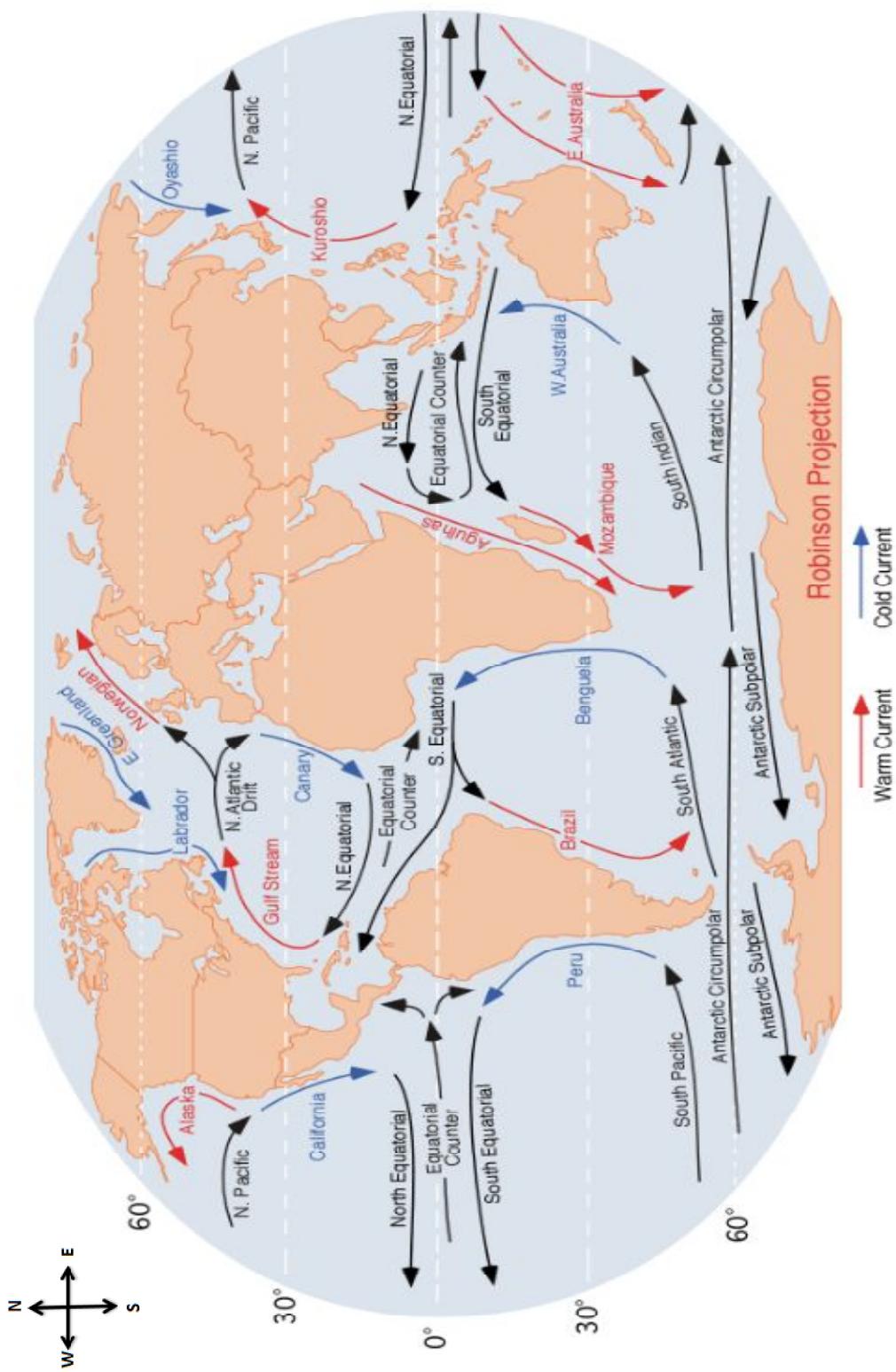
- (i) The movement of oceanic water on the surface and at the depths in a definite direction is called ocean current
- (ii) The factors that generate ocean currents are earth's rotation, Prevailing winds and difference in temperature and salinity of ocean water.
- (iii) Ocean currents are classified as warm currents and cold currents
- (iv) Ocean currents are clockwise motion in the northern hemisphere and anticlockwise motion in the southern hemisphere.

3. Explain the influences of the marine resources on mankind

- (i) The biotic and abiotic resources found in the oceanic water and at the bottom are called marine resources.
- (ii) The oceans's resources play a vital role in sustaining the needs of society.
- (iii) A diverse array of marine organisms is used for food, medicine, cosmetics and a wealth of industrial applications.
- (iv) The world's demand for energy, minerals and water have become increasingly dependent on non-living marine resources.

VIII MAP:

Mark the cold currents and the warm currents in the world outline.



UNIT - 5

BIOSPHERE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The coldest biome on Earth is _____.
a) **Tundra** b) Taiga c) Desert d) Oceans
2. This is the smallest unit of biosphere.
a) **Ecosystems** b) Biome c) Environment d) None of the above
3. Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain micro organisms, referred to as _____.
a) Producers b) **Decomposers** c) Consumers d) None of the above
4. To which climatic conditions are Xerophytic plants specifically adapted to?
a) **Saline and Sandy** b) Limited moisture availability
c) Cold temperature d) Humid
5. Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?
a) because it is too wet b) **because the temperature is too warm**
c) because the soil is too thin d) because the soil is poor
6. The life supporting layer is known as _____.
a) atmosphere b) hydrosphere c) lithosphere d) **biosphere**
7. The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called _____.
a) Etymology b) Geology c) Limnology d) **Ecology**
8. A healthy ecosystem provides _____.
a) clean water b) enriched soil c) raw materials d) **all of the above**
9. Abiotic compounds include
a) **Non-living things** b) Living things c) only plants d) only animals
10. Zebra and goat come under _____ consumers.
a) primary b) secondary c) tertiary d) none of the above

II . ASSERTION TYPE QUESTIONS:

DIRECTION

1. A: Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.
R: They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.
a) **Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true. R explains A.**
b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true. R does not explain A.
c) A is true; R is false.
d) Both A and R are false.
2. A: Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.
R: To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers identified hotspots.
a) **Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true. R explains A.**
b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true. R does not explain A.
c) A is true; R is false.
d) Both A and R are false.

III FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as _____. (**Ecosystem**)
2. _____ are also called Heterotrophs. (**Consumers**)
3. _____ is a system of interlocking and independent food chain. (**Food Web**)
4. _____ is an extensive large ecosystem. (**Biome**)
5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called _____. (**Xerophytes**)
6. _____ is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix. (**Estuary**)
7. All living things large or small are grouped into _____. (**species**)
8. The area in which an animal, plant or micro organisms lives is called its _____. (**habitat**)
9. In Temperate Grass Lands Biome higher precipitation leads to _____. (**tall and soft**) grass.
10. The Extinction of species is called _____. (**loss of biodiversity**).

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN BRIEF:

1. What is Biosphere?

- (i) Biosphere, the fourth sphere of the Earth is a life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface.
- (ii) This layer on earth encompasses the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere.
- (iii) It includes flora and fauna that thrive on or near the earth's surface.
- (iv) Biosphere harbours all ecosystems on the earth and sustains life forms including mankind.

2. What is an ecosystem?

- (i) An ecosystem is a community, where all living organisms live and interact with one another and also with their non-living environment such as land, soil, air, water etc.
- (ii) Ecosystem range in size from the smallest units that can sustain life to the global ecosystem or ecosphere.

3. What does the term 'biodiversity' mean?

The degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem is called Biodiversity.

4. What is meant by loss of biodiversity?

- (i) The extinction of species (flora and fauna) due to human and natural influences is called loss of biodiversity.
- (ii) Deforestation, population explosion, pollution and global warming are the major cause for loss of biodiversity.

5. Mention the various terrestrial biomes.

Terrestrial biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land. Some of the major terrestrial biomes of the world are,

- a. Tropical Forest Biomes
- b. Tropical Savanna Biomes
- c. Desert Biomes
- d. Temperate Grassland biomes
- e. Tundra Biomes.

6. What is considered a hotspot?

An ecological region that has lost more than 70% of its original habitat is considered a hotspot.

7. In India where do we find hotspots?

Hotspots in India are the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo Burma region, and Sundaland.

8. Mention about the human settlement in the Tropical Forest Biomes.

- (i) The Tropical Forest Biomes have very dense forests.
 - (ii) So human settlements are found scattered here.
 - (iii) They sustain their livelihood through food gathering, fishing, lumbering and shifting cultivation.

9. What threat is posed by the Savanna grasslands?

- (i) Parts of the Savanna grasslands are being converted into farmlands.
 - (ii) This pose a great threat to the wide range of fauna.
 - (iii) Eg. The population of the big cats like Cheetah, Lion etc.

10. Explain the following terms.

(a) Herbivorous: A herbivorous is an animal that gets its energy from eating only plants. E.g. Deer, Rabbits, Cows, Sheep

(b) Carnivorous: A carnivorous is an animal that gets food from killing and eating other animals. E.g. Lions, Hyenas, Wolves, Bears.

V GIVE REASONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. Producers are also called autotrophs.

- (i) Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem.
 - (ii) Hence they are called autotrophs.

2. Biosphere provides a stable ecosystem.

- (i) Ecosystems range in size from the smallest units that can sustain life to the global ecosystem.
 - (ii) Biosphere harbours all ecosystems on the earth and sustains life forms including mankind.

VI DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING:

1. Producers and Decomposers.

PRODUCERS		DECOMPOSERS
a	Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem.	Decomposers are some organisms that are incapable of preparing its own food.
b	Hence they are called Autotrophs. E.g. plants, algae, bacteria etc.	Hence, they are called Saprotophys. E.g. Fungus, Mushrooms etc.

2. Terrestrial biomes and Aquatic biomes.

TERRESTRIAL BIOMES	AQUATIC BIOMES
Terrestrial Biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land.	Aquatic Biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter.

3. Tropical vegetation and Desert vegetation

TROPICAL VEGETATION	DESERT VEGETATION
a) Tropical forest have the highest biodiversity.	a) Due to the lack of rainfall and arid conditions, these regions do not possess any vegetation.
b) These regions have very dense forest.	b) As the soil is sandy and saline.

4. Savannas and Tundra.

SAVANNAS	TUNDRA
a) Tropical savannas are generally found between tropical forests and deserts.	a) Tundra low lands are found where the ground remains frozen.
b) This biome is generally hot and dry.	b) These regions are also called Barren lands.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH:

1. Explain various components of ecosystem?

An ecosystem consists of three basic components, namely

- (a) Abiotic components
- (b) Biotic components
- (c) Energy components

(a) **Abiotic components:** Abiotic components include the non-living, inorganic, physical and chemical factors in the environment. Eg: land, air, water, calcium, iron etc.

(b) **Biotic components:**

(i) Biotic components include plants, animals and micro organisms.

(ii) Biotic components can be classified into three categories namely Producers, Consumers and Decomposers.

- * Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem. Hence they are called Autotrophs.
- * Consumers are those that depends on producers directly or indirectly. Hence they are called Heterotrophs.
- * Decomposers are incapable of preparing its own food. They live on dead and decaying plants and animals. Hence they are called Saprotrophs.

(c) **Energy components:**

(i) All organisms in the biosphere use energy to work and convert one form of energy into another.

(ii) Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.

(iii) The producers, consumers and the decomposers contribute lot of energy flow in an ecosystem.

2. Write a paragraph on the function of an ecosystem.

(i) The living organisms form an interacting set of flora and fauna which are organized into trophic levels, food chains and food webs.

(ii) The functioning of an ecosystem depends on the pattern of the energy flow, to the organic and inorganic matter within an ecosystem.

(iii) Energy flow generally takes place in a hierarchical order in an ecosystem through various levels.

(iv) These levels are called trophic levels.

(v) The chain of transformation of energy from one group of organisms to another, through various trophic levels is called a food chain.

(vi) A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains is called a food web.

3. Explain about the aquatic biomes on earth.

Aquatic biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter. It is broadly classified as fresh water biomes and marine biomes.

(a) **Fresh water biomes:**

(i) Fresh water biomes comprises lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands etc.

(ii) It is influenced by various abiotic components such as the volume of water, water flow, composition of oxygen, temperature etc.

(iii) Water lily, lotus, duck weeds etc. are the common plants found here.

(iv) Trout, salmon, turtles, crocodiles, etc are the animals found here.

(b) Marine biomes:

- (i) They are the largest aquatic biomes on earth.
- (ii) They are continuous bodies of salt water and provide a wide range of habitats for marine plants and animals.
- (iii) Coral reefs are a second kind of marine biomes within the ocean.
- (iv) Apart from animals, plants such as kelp, algae, phytoplankton etc. also grow in water.

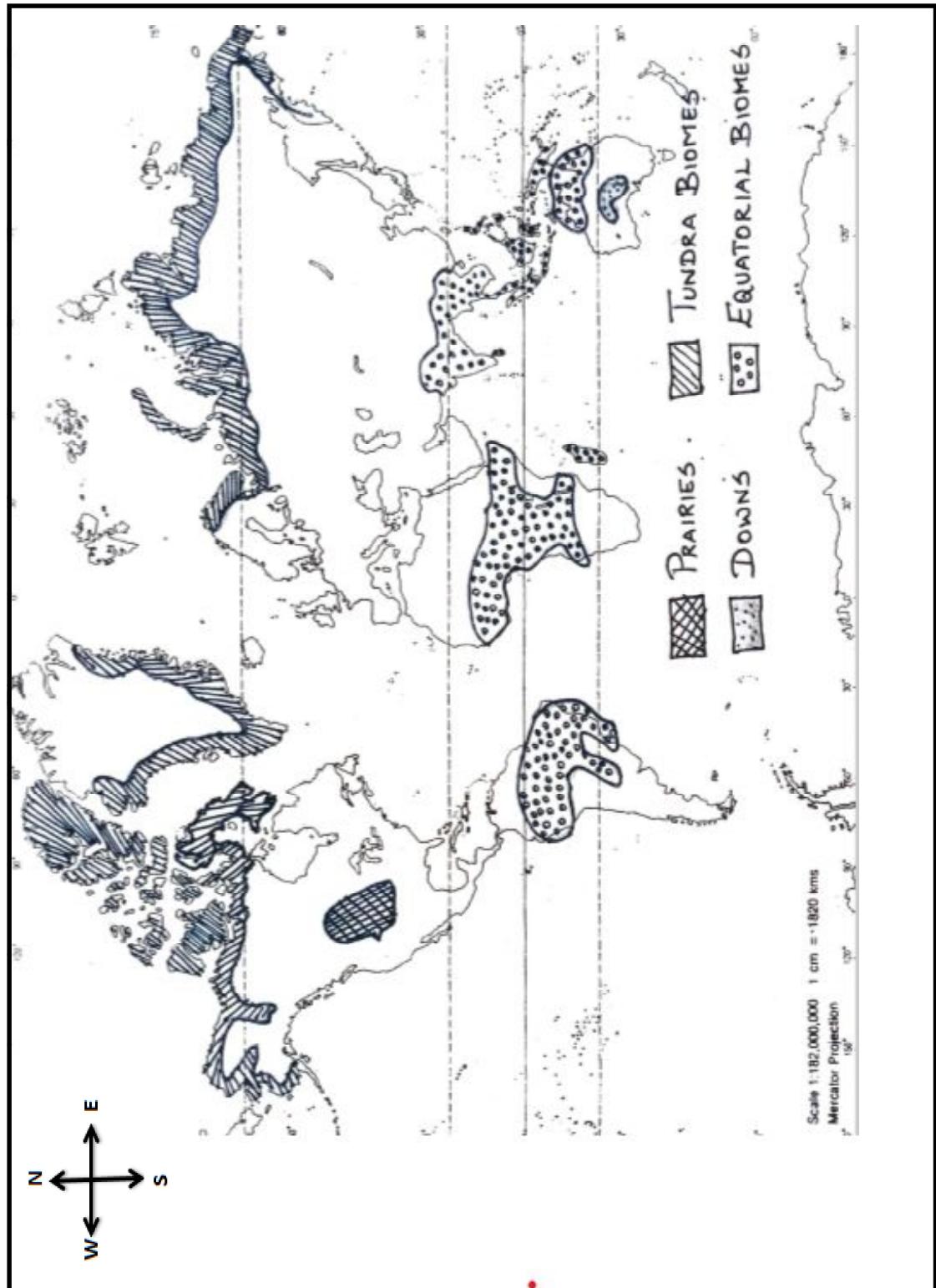
VIII FIND OUT THE DATES FOR THE FOLLOWING

i) World wild life day	-	March 3rd
ii) International day of Forest-	-	March 21st
iii) World water day	-	March 22nd
iv) Earth day	-	April 22nd
v) World environmental day	-	June 5th
vi) World ocean day	-	June 8th

IX. MAP

Locate the following on the **World outline map**.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Prairies | 3. Tundra Biomes |
| 2. Downs | 4. Equatorial Biomes |



UNIT - 6

MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

1. All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organisms is _____.
a) **Environment** b) Ecosystem c) Biotic factors d) Abiotic factors
2. The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.
a) August 11th b) September 11th c) **July 11th** d) January 11th
3. The statistical study of human population is _____.
a) **Demography** b) Morphology c) Etymology d) Seismography
4. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____.
a) Fishing b) Lumbering c) **Mining** d) Agriculture
5. The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.
a) Semi finished goods b) **Finished goods**
c) Economic goods d) Raw materials
6. Gradual increase of the earth's temperature by the Green house gases in the atmosphere is called _____.
a) Acid rain b) thermal pollution c) **Global warming** d) Deforestation
7. In India the first census was carried out in the year _____.
a) 1800 b) 1821 c) **1872** d) 1880
8. Automobile manufacturing comes under the economic activity _____.
a) Primary b) Tertiary c) **Secondary** d) Quaternary
9. Palk Bay is the home of _____.
a) Coconut trees b) Vegetables c) **Mangrove trees** d) Mango trees
10. The percentage of people in a given population who can read and write a language refer to _____.
a) Infant mortality b) **Literacy rate** c) Sex ratio d)Population density

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Loud speaker | - Noise pollution |
| 2. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | - Earth Summit, 1992 |
| 3. Cruciform settlement | - T-shaped settlement |
| 4. Natural disaster | - Push factor |
| 5. Better living conditions | - Pull factor |
| 6. Monuments | - Man made |
| 7. Denmark | - Census |
| 8. Northern Russia | - Low density |
| 9. Plain Areas | - Rectangular pattern |
| 10. Metropolitan | - Madurai |

III CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION GIVEN BELOW:

1. **Assertion (A):** Ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered as a protective shield.

Reason (R): It prevents the UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

- a) A and R are correct and A explains R.
- b) A and R are correct, but A does not explain R.
- c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

2. **Assertion (A):** In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they are in the process of production.

Reason (R): People in Tertiary activities are purely eco friendly.

- (a) Both A and B are incorrect.
- (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R.
- (c) A is correct and R is incorrect.**
- (d) A and R are correct and A explains R.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN BRIEF :

1. What do you mean by the term density of population ?

- (i) Density of population refers to the number of people living per sq.km

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

2. What is black death ?

- (i) The black death is estimated to have killed 30 - 60 percent of Europe's total population during the 14th century.
- (ii) The dominant explanation for black death is attributed to the out break of plague.

3. Define :

- (i) **Population growth :** Population growth refers to an increase in the number of people who reside in a particular area during a particular period.
- (ii) **Census :** It is an official enumeration of population which records information about the characteristic of population such as age, sex, literacy and occupation.
- (iii) **Sustainable Development :** Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation.

4. Where do we have high and low densities of population ?

- (i) Areas of high density - above 50 people per sq.km. eg: East Asia, South Asia.
- (ii) Areas of low density - less than 10 people per sq.km. eg: Northern Russia, Western Australia .

5. Write any two ways of how the locals and the government restored Palk Bay.

- (i) Saplings of native species of plants and trees are being grown.
- (ii) Live colonies of coral from the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve are being transplanted to Palk Bay. The existing mangroves and the region are also being mapped and the way land is used.

6. What is Green House effect ?

If a planet's atmosphere contains active gases they will radiate energy in all directions, which warms the atmosphere.

7. Explain the Quinary Activities.

The activities that focus on the creation, rearrangement, and interpretation of new and existing ideas are called quinary activities. Eg. Senior business executives.

8. What is forest management ?

Forest management seeks to achieve a balance between the society's increasing demands for forest products, its benefits and preserves forest health and diversity too.

9. Mention the problems of Urbanisation.

- (i) As the town expands it creates problems like pollution, traffic, congestion, sewage and profuse disposal.
- (ii) This disturbed environment affects the human beings as mental illness, heart troubles, breathing problem etc.

10. Why is sustainability important ?

- (i) The excessive usage of natural and man made resources deplete its availability for the future generation.
- (ii) Hence conservation and awareness are the two important terms that can bring sustainability to our living.

V. GIVE REASONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. The economy of the quaternary sector is called knowledge economy.

- (i) This economy includes knowledge oriented economic sectors such as information technology, media, research and development.
- (ii) It consists of intellectual industries such as computing and ICT.

2. Population growth has to be brought under control.

- (i) Urgent steps need to be taken to stabilise the population for sustainable development goals to be achieved.
- (ii) Through education awareness of the problems faced due to population explosion, like pollution, scarcity of resources.

3. Sustainable development growth has been set to protect the planet.

To provide the natural resources and ecosystem service upon the economy, the government has set, the limited Nations General Assembly in 2015 firmly adopted the "Universal integrated and transformative", and a set of 17 sustainable Development goals. (SDGS)

VI. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING :

1. Primary Activities

- (i) Primary activities are extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface.
- . Eg: Agriculture, fishing, mining

Secondary Activities

Secondary activities transform raw materials into finished goods.
Eg: Iron and steel industries, automobile manufacturing etc. urban areas.

VII ANSWER IN PARAGRAPH:

1. Explain the factors affecting the distribution of population?

Population distribution refers to the way in which people are spread out across the earth surface. The world population is not uniformly distributed, owing to the following factors.

a. Physical Factors:

It includes temperature, rainfall, soil, relief, water, natural vegetation, distribution of minerals and availability of energy resources.

b. Historical Factors:

Regions with historical importance like river valley civilization, war and constant invasions fall under historical factors responsible for population distribution.

c. Economic Factors:

Educational Institutions, Employment opportunities, manufacturing industries, trade and commerce and other facilities encourage dense population in an area.

2. Describe the patterns of rural settlement with neat diagram. [Diagram Refer Text Book]

Patterns of Rural Settlements:

(i) Rectangular Pattern:

Rectangular pattern of settlements are found in plain areas or valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angle.

(ii) Linear Pattern:

In a linear pattern, the houses are located along a road, railway line and along the edge of the river valley.

(iii) Circular or Semicircular Pattern:

The pattern of settlement that is found around the lakes, ponds and sea coasts are called circular or semicircular pattern.

(iv) Star like Pattern:

Where several metalled or unmetalled roads converge, star shaped settlements develop.

(v) Triangular Pattern:

Triangular pattern of rural settlement generally develop at the confluence of rivers.

(vi) T-shaped, Y-shaped, Cross shaped or Cruciform Settlement:-

T-shaped settlement develop at tri-junctions of the roads (T) while Y-shaped where two roads converge with the third one, and cruciform settlement develop on the cross roads which extend in all the direction.

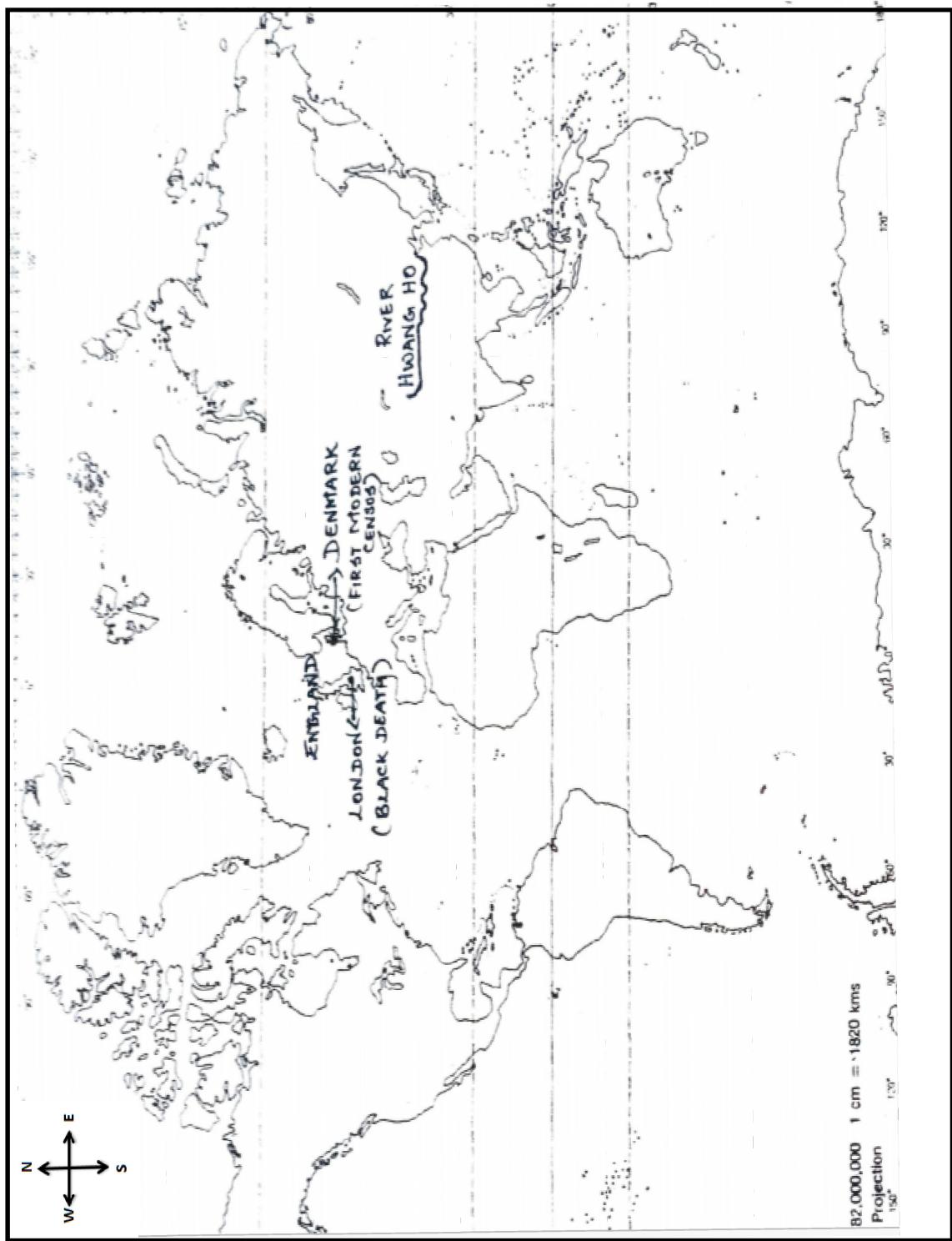
(vii) Nebular Pattern:

The arrangement of roads is almost circular which ends at the central location around the house of the main landlord of the village or around a mosque, temple or church.

VIII MAP

On the outline map of world mark the following

1. England - A country affected by 'black death.'
2. Denmark - First country where the modern census was conducted.
3. River Hwang Ho.



UNIT - 7

MAPPING SKILLS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.
a) Title b) Scale c) Direction d) Legend
2. Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called _____
a) Conventional signs and symbols b) Coordinates
c) Grid references d. directions
3. GPS consists of a constellation of _____ satellites
a) 7 b) **24** c) 32 d) 64
4. Which one of the following maps show us a very large area with less details?
a) Large scale b) Thematic c) Physical d) **Small scale**
5. The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____
a) Toposheets b) Aerial photography c) Maps
d) Satellite Imagery
6. _____ is a component of remote sensing.
a) Compass b) **Energy source** c) Scale d) Phase
7. Bhuvan is a free internet based computer application launched by ISRO on _____
a) December 5th 1995 b) April 9 1945
c) August 12 2009 d) June 6th 2004
8. Inmarsat, a _____ satellite to look into the airplane, flight data recorder
a) British b) American c) Russian d) Spanish
9. GIS stands for _____
a) Global information system
b) Geographic information system
c) Google information system.
d) General Information System
10. The art and science of map making is called _____
a) Seismography b) Demography c) **Cartography** d) Theography

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The art and science of mapping | - Cartography |
| 2. Actual shape of the earth | - Geoid |
| 3. NAVSTAR | - USA |
| 4. A satellite | - Inmarsat |
| 5. Thematic mapping | - Political Map |
| 6. Anaximander | - Ancient Greek |
| 7. Aerial photographs | - Felix Nadar |
| 8. Synoptic chart | - Weather map |
| 9. United Nations flag | - Azimuthal |
| 10. Babylonians | - Creator of maps |

III. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENT AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION GIVEN BELOW:

1. **Assertion (A)** : The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect are called coordinates
Reason (R) : The lines that run horizontally and vertically are called Northings and Eastings respectively.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct; (R) is false
(d) (A) is false; (R) is true
2. **Assertion (A)**: The legend of a map does not help us to understand the information in a map.
Reason (R): It is usually placed at the left or right corner at the bottom of the map.
(a) (A) is false; (R) is true
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct; (R) is false
(d) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) explains (A)

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF:

1. What is a map?

- i. A map is defined as a miniature image of the 3 dimensional earth's surface on any flat surface.
- ii. It is a location guide, forms an integral part of teaching geography

2. What are the components of a map?

A map should have the following components namely the title, scale, direction, grid system, projection, legend, conventional signs and symbols.

3. The distance between two cities A and B is 5km. It is represented by a line of 5cm on the map. Calculate the distance and answer in RF

$$\text{Representative Fraction (RF)} = \frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}}$$

$$\frac{5\text{cm}}{500000\text{cm}} = 1:100000$$

4. Mention a few surveying instruments.

Some of the surveying instruments are Chain, Prismatic compass, Plane table, Dumpy level, Abney level, Clinometre, Theodolite, GNSS etc.

5. Define remote sensing

Remote sensing refers to the observation and measurement of earthly objects without touching them.

6. What are the components of remote sensing?

The components of remote sensing are Energy source, Transmission path, Target, sensor

7. Name the different methods to represent the Earth.

- i. A map is the basic tool of a Geographer. It illustrates the earth's surface clearly through a combination of drawings, and symbols
- ii. A globe is a spherical, model of earth. A globe of earth is called terrestrial earth.

8. Write the advantages of remote sensing.

- (i) It is the way to obtain data from inaccessible regions Eg: Antarctica
- (ii) It detects the spread of natural calamities like flood, forest fire, volcanic eruption so that rescue operations and planning can be carried out.

9. Write the expansion for a)GPS b) GIS c) ISRO d) GNSS

- a) GPS - Global Positioning system
- b) GIS - Geographic Information System
- c) ISRO - Indian Space Research Organization
- d) GNSS - Global Navigation Satellite System.

10. What are Geo objects? Give an example.

Geographical objects in the real world are matched to program objects known as geo objects. Example: Place marks circles.

V. GIVE REASONS:

1. Satellite imageries stimulate map making:

- i. Cartographic object extraction forms digital imagery is a fundamental operation for GIS update.
- ii. The images thus acquired by remote sensing are further processed to extract the different features.

2. Map is the basic tool of a Geographer

- i. It illustrates the earth's surface clearly and effectively through symbols and drawings.
- ii. It forms integral part of teaching geography.

3. Grid references are essential to find the exact location of places on a map.

- i. The location of place can be simply defined by its latitude and longitude.
- ii. The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect is called coordinates.

VI. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING:

1. Globe and Map

GLOBE	MAP
It gives a two dimensional presentation of the world	It gives a three dimensional presentation of a region
It is not easy to carry	It is easy to use and portable
It is more accurate	It presents a flat view

2. Aerial Photographs and Satellite Imageries

Aerial Photographs	Satellite Imageries
It covers small area and needs permission from authorities	It allows a global coverage and does not require permission
Surveying can be planned and executed in short time as economically	High cost of satellite system. Takes atleast 10 years to plan, construct and launch

3. GIS and GPS

GIS	GPS
The Geographic Information System is a computer program that process data linked to certain places or location	The Global Position system is a network that locates certain places on earth
GIS finds its use in resources management tele-communication urban Planning etc.,	GPS is used effectively in weather forecasting earthquake monitoring etc.,

VII. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH:

1. What do you mean by the term scale of the map? Explain its classification:

- (i) Scale is one the components of map.
- (ii) Scale makes it possible to reduce the size of the whole earth to show it on a piece of paper.
- (iii) A Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground.
- (iv) Scale can be represented in three methods.
- (v) They are (a) Statement (b) Representative Fraction (RF) (c) Linear (d) Graphical.

a) Statement Scale:

- (i) The statement scale describes the relationship between map distance and ground distance in words
- (ii) For example it is expressed as 1 cm = 10 km

b) The Representative Fraction:

- (i) It describes the proportion of Map distance to ground distance.
- (ii) Representation Fraction (R.F) = $\frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}}$

c) Linear (or) Graphical Scale:

- (i) Linear Scale is represented by a straight line.
- (ii) This helps in direct measurement of distance on the map.

2. Write a note on directions with relevant diagram.

- (i) Maps are drawn normally with north orientation.
- (ii) North direction in a map is always towards the North pole of the earth.
- (iii) If you position your self looking at the North pole, on your right will be the East; your left will be the west; at your back will be south.
- (iv) These four main directions are called the cardinal directions.
- (v) Direction is usually indicated on a map by a North-South line, with the North direction represented by an arrow head.

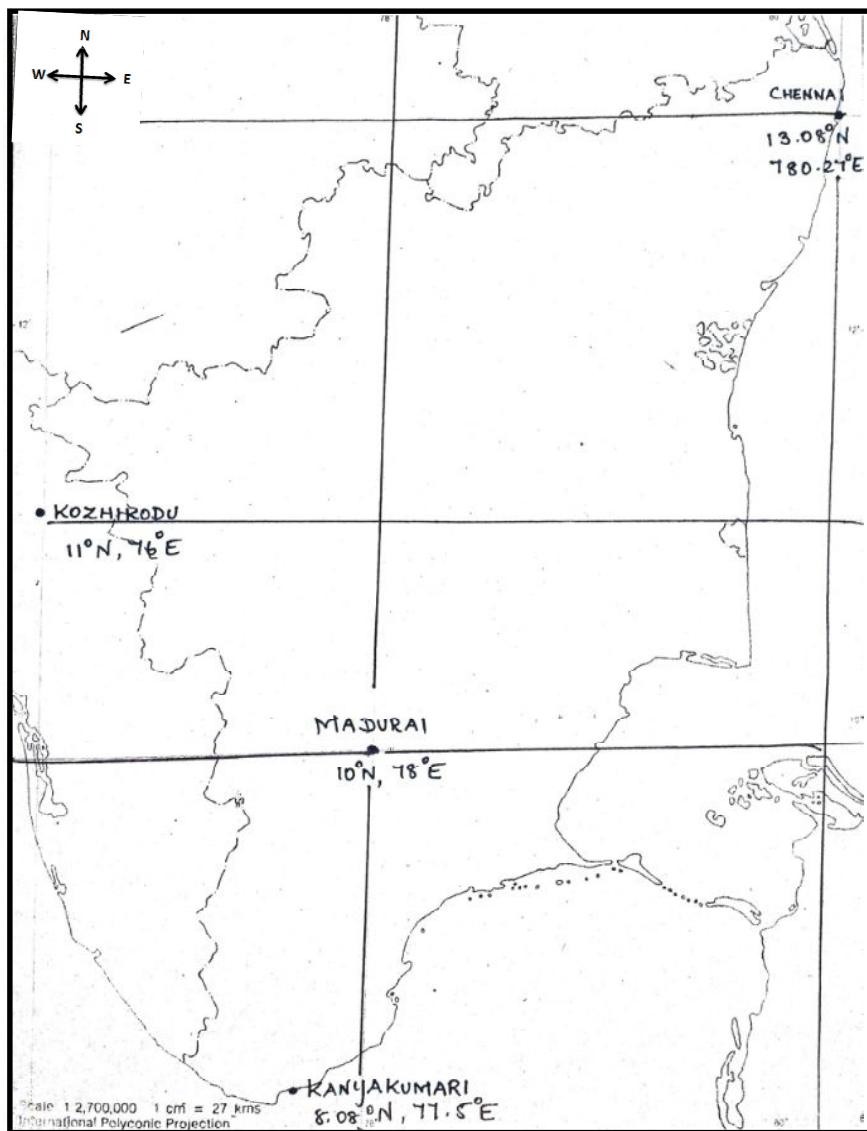
3. Explain the major uses of GPS. Explain about any one.

- i. GPS has made a impact on almost all positioning, navigation, monitoring applications. It provides a coded system satellite signals.
- ii. GPS is a U.S owned utility that provides the user with positioning controlling segment
- iii. The GPS control segment has a network of Monitor stations (Ms) a Master Control Systems (MCS) and Ground Antenna (GA)
- iv The GPS Control Space segment has transmitting radio signals to the users

VIII MAP

1. With the help of an atlas, mark the following on the outline map of TamilNadu.

- a) The latitude and longitude of Chennai.
- b) Mark the city located at 10°N , 78°E .
- c) Locate the city approximately on 11°N and 76°E .
- d) Find the latitude and longitude of Kanyakumari and mark it.



UNIT - 8

DISASTER MANAGEMENT : RESPONDING TO DISASTERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Fire fighters | - First responder |
| 2. Seismograph | - Earthquake |
| 3. Tsunami | - 10-30 mt high |
| 4. Smoke | - Respiratory hazard |
| 5. Wild fire | - Forests |

III. ANSWER IN BRIEF

- 1. Who are the Community's first responders to disaster?**
 - (i) Local communities are expected to provide immediate disaster response.
 - (ii) On a daily basis, our police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians are our community's first responders.
- 2. Though Japan has the densest seismic network, Indonesia has the most number of earthquakes.Why?**
 - (i) The whole Japan is in a very active Seismic area, and it has the densest Seismic network in the world.
 - (ii) Indonesia is in a very active Seismic Zone, but the virtue of its larger size than Japan, it has more total earthquakes.
 - (iii) It is in extremely active seismic areas along subduction zones.
- 3. How many males and females die per day due to fire in India?**
 - (i) On an average, in India, every year about 25,000 persons die due to fire and related causes.
 - (ii) It is estimated that about 42 females and 21 males die every day in India due to fire.
- 4. What should you do after a Tsunami?**
 - (i) Continue using a Weather Radio.
 - (ii) Staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television for updated emergency information.
- 5. What are the four phases of the Disaster Management Cycle.**

The four phases of the disaster Management Cycle are:

 - (i) Mitigation
 - (ii) Preparedness
 - (iii) Response
 - (iv) Recovery

IV ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH:

- 1. Write a short note on Tsunami.**
 - (i) A Tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions or asteroids.
 - (ii) Tsunami can travel 700-800 km per hour with waves 10-30 metre high.
 - (iii) It causes loss of life and property, flooding and disrupts transportation, power, communication and water supply.
- 2. What do you do if you are indoor during earthquake?**
 - (i) Drop to the ground.
 - (ii) Take cover by getting under a sturdy table.
 - (iii) Hold on until the shaking stops.
 - (iv) Stay away from glass windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.
 - (v) Stay inside until the shaking stops, and afterwards it is safe to go outside.

3. How do you respond to Tsunami?

- (i) You should find out if your home, school, workplace are in Tsunami hazard areas
- (ii) Plan evacuation routes.
- (iii) Use a Weather Radio or local radio to keep informed of warnings.
- (iv) Discuss tsunamis with your family will help reduce fear and save in precious time.

4. Write three sentences about what to do during fire.

- (i) Evacuate calmly and quickly whenever a fire alarm sounds.
- (ii) Before opening the door, feel it with the back of your hand. If the door is hot, do not open it.
- (iii) If you encounter smoke during your evacuation, stay low to the floor.
- (iv) Know the locations of fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull station and exits.

CIVICS

UNIT - 1

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. A system of Government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen is called ____.
a) Autocracy b) **Monarchy** c) Democracy d) republic
2. A system of government with absolute power.
a) Aristocracy b) Theocracy c) Democracy d) **Autocracy**
3. Former Soviet Union is an example for ____.
a) aristocracy b) theocracy c) **oligarchy** d) republic
4. Select the odd one
a) India b) USA C) France d) **Vatican**
5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the ____.
a) USA b) UK c) USSR d) India
6. Kudavolai system was followed by ____.
a) Cheras b) Pandyas c) **Cholas** d) Kalabhras
7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed.
a) In the republics of ancient India b) Among the USA
c) In the city - state of ancient Athens d) Among the UK
8. From which language was the term “Democracy” derived?
a) Greek b) Latin c) Persian d) Arabic
9. In democracy the final authority rests with ____.
a) The Parliament b) **The People**
c) The Council of Ministers d) The President
10. Which one of the country has presidential form of government?
a. India b) Britain c) Canada d) **USA**
11. The largest democratic country in the world is ____
a) Canada b) **India** c) USA d) China

12. **Assertion(A):** Direct democracy is practised in Switzerland.
Reason (R): People directly participates in decision making.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explain (A).
 b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A).
 c) (A) is correct and (R) is false. d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
13. **Assertion (A)** India has parliamentary form of democracy.
Reason (R) Indian parliament comprises two houses.
 a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
 b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A).
 c) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
 d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
14. The meaning of Franchise is
 a) Right to elect
 b) Right to vote for the poor
 c) **Right to vote**
 d) Right to vote for the rich
15. The grant of Universal Franchise creates
 a) Social equality
 b) Economic equality
 c) **Political equality**
 d) Legal equality
16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by
 a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Speaker d) **President**
17. The President of India can nominate
 a) 12 members to Lok Sabha b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha
 c) **12 members to Rajya Sabha** d) 4 members of Rajya Sabha
18. The First general elections after independence in India were held in
 a) 1948 - 49 b) **1951 - 52** c) 1957 - 58 d) 1947 - 48

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

- The Constitution of India was finally adopted on _____. (**26th November 1949**)
- The two types of democracy are _____. (**direct and indirect**)
- An example for direct democracy is _____. (**Switzerland**)
- India has a _____ form of democracy. (**parliamentary**)
- _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India. (**Jawaharlal Nehru**)
- The first general elections were held in British India in the year _____. (**1920**)
- The parliament house in India was designed by _____ and _____. (**Edwin Lutyens (Herbert Baker)**)
- According to _____ the democracy is a government in which everyone has a share. (**Prof. Seeley**)
- The largest democracy in the world is _____. (**India**)
- The general elections are conducted by the _____ of India. (**election commission**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Autocracy | - North Korea |
| 2. Right to vote | - 18 |
| 3. Chanakya | - Arthashastra |
| 4. Theocracy | - Vatican |
| 5. Aristocracy | - Britains royal family |

- 6. Oligarchy - China
- 7. Monarchy - Oman
- 8. Democracy - USA

IV GIVE SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy

Abraham Lincoln defines Democracy as a Government, Of the people, By the people and, For the people.

2. Mention the forms of democracy

There are two types of democracy, they are

1. Direct democracy.
2. Indirect (Representative) democracy.

3. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy

Direct Democracy

Indirect (Representative) Democracy

Direct participation of the people

Indirect participation of the people

Example: Ancient Greek city- States,

Switzerland.

Example: India, USA, UK

4. What are the different forms of government?

The different forms of government are Aristocracy, Monarchy, Autocracy, Oligarchy, Theocracy, Democracy and Republic.

5. What is Autocracy?

A system of government by one person with absolute power.

Example: North Korea, Saudi Arabia

6. Define the term republic

A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarchy.

Example: India, Australia

7. When was the first election in democratic India held?

General elections to the first Lok Sabha since independence were held in India between 25th October 1951 and 21st February 1952. The Indian national congress emerged victorious by winning 364 of the 489 seats Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country.

8. What does the term community and representatives refer to?

Community- a group of people living in the same place of having particular characteristics in common.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What are the challenges to Indian democracy? Explain

- (i) Democracy does not have a challenge but it does not mean that it does not face any challenge.
- (ii) Major challenges to Indian democracy are (a) Illiteracy (b) Poverty (c) Gender discrimination (d) Regionalism (e) Casteism (f) Communalism (g) Religious fundamentalism (h) Corruption (i) Criminalisation of politics and (j) Political violence

- (iii) Democracy is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world.
- (iv) In the last hundred years, there was an expansion of democracy all over the world
- (v) Challenges can be faced with the co-operation of the people in the country.

2. Explain the conditions necessary for the success of democracy in India

There are certain conditions that are necessary for the success of democracy in India. They are :

- (i) Empowerment of the poor and illiterates to enjoy the goodness of democracy.
- (ii) Willingness among the elected people not to misuse their powerful position and public wealth.
- (iii) Eradication of social evils and dangers from which democracy suffers.
- (iv) On impartial and efficient press to form public opinion.
- (v) Feeling of tolerance and communal harmony among the people.
- (vi) Awareness among the people of the fundamental rights that they are entitled to enjoy.
- (vii) Powerful and responsible opposition.

3. What is your opinion about democracy in India?

- (i) Democracy in India has been appreciated worldwide.
- (ii) We are a big nation with huge population.
- (iii) There are problems, constraints in implementation of programs and policies for the benefit of the people.
- (iv) But which system does not have problems.
- (v) Democracy gives us rights to express our views.
- (vi) Solutions found through democratic means are better and long lasting.
- (vii) We have a wonderful law right to information act, use it judiciously to propagate our moves.
- (viii) If the necessary conditions for the success of democracy are fulfilled, there will be a smooth functioning of democracy in the country.

UNIT - 2

ELECTION, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. India has adapted the electoral system followed in the _____.
a. USA b. **United Kingdom** c. Canada d. Russia
2. The Election Commission of India is a / an _____.
a. **Independent body** b. Statutory body
c. Private body d. Public Corporation.
3. Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?
a. Article 280 b. Article 315 c. **Article 324** d. Article 325
4. Which part of the Constitution of India says about the election Commission?
a. Part III b. **Part XV** c. Part XX d. Part XXII
5. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
a. The President b. **The Election Commission**
c. The Parliament d. The President in consultation with the Election Commission.

6. **Assertion (A):** Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission.
Reason (R) : To ensure free and fair elections in the country.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).**
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A).
 - (A) is correct and (R) is false
 - (A) is false and (R) is true
7. NOTA was introduced in the year _____.
 a. 2012 b. 2013 c. **2014** d. 2015
8. The term pressure groups originated in _____.
 a. USA b. UK c. USSR d. India
9. **Assertion (A) :** A large number of pressure groups exist in India.
Reason (R) : Pressure Groups are not developed in India to the same extent as in the USA.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)**
 - (A) is correct and (R) is false
 - (A) is false and (R) is true
10. Kudavolai was the system of voting followed during the time of _____.
 a. Cheras b. **Cholas** c. Pandyas d. Pallavas
11. The National Voters Day is _____.
 a. December 31st b. **January 25th** c. November 23rd d. April 10th
12. Bi Party system exists in _____.
 a. Italy b. USA c. Cuba d. China.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- The Election Commission of India is a body of ____ members. (3)
- National Voters day has been celebrated on _____. (**25th January**)
- In India ____ party system is followed. (**Multi**)
- In 2017, there were ____ recognised national parties. (**seven**)
- Narmada Bachao Andolan is a _____. (**pressure group**)
- The constitution provides for an independent _____. to ensure free and fair election in the country. (**Election Commission**)
- NOTA was introduced in the Assembly Election in _____. (**2013**)
- Direct elections are very _____. (**Expensive**).
- Indirect elections are more suited to ____ countries. (**Large**)
- State parties are otherwise known as ____ parties. (**Regional**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. National party | - seven |
| 2. Single party system | - China |
| 3. Two-party system | - USA |
| 4. Pressure Groups | - Trade unions |
| 5. Lok Sabha | - MP |
| 6. Legislative Assembly | - MLA |
| 7. Local Governing Body | - Corporation |
| 8. National Capital Territory | - Delhi |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Explain the electoral system in India.

- (i) The Electoral system in India is borrowed from Great Britain.
- (ii) The Constitution (Article 324) provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
- (iii) Parliament and the State Legislatures can make provisions with respect to all matters relating to election.

2. Give the meaning of a political party.

- (i) A political party is a group of people who contest election and hold power in the government.
- (ii) A political party has three components a leader, active member and the followers.

3. Distinguish between two-party system and the Multi-party system.

BI PARTY SYSTEM	MULTI PARTY SYSTEM
Two Party System in which two major parties exist	Multi Party System in which there are more than two political parties
Eg:U.S.A, U.K	Eg:India, SriLanka,France,Italy

4. What is a Pressure Group?

- (i) The term 'Pressure Group' originated in the USA.
- (ii) A pressure group is a group of people who are organised actively for promoting and defending their common interest.
- (iii) It is so called, as pressure group, attempts to bring a change in the public policy by exerting pressure on the government.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of direct elections?

Merits of Direct Elections:

- (i) As the voters elect their representatives directly, direct elections are considered to be a more democratic method of election.
- (ii) It encourages people to play an active role in politics.
- (iii) It empowers people and makes the rules accountable for their actions.

Demerits of Direct Elections:

- (i) Direct elections are very expensive
- (ii) Illiterate voters sometimes get misguided by false propaganda.
- (iii) Ensuring free and fair elections at every polling station is a major challenge to the Election Commission.
- (iv) There are instances of some political candidates influencing the voters through payments in the form of cash, goods or services.
- (v) Election campaigns sometimes results in violence, tension, law and order problems and affects the day-to-day life of people.

2. What are the functions of political parties?

- (i) In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes before the voters to choose from them.
- (iii) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- (iv) Those parties form and run governments.
- (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (vi) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.
- (vii) Political parties function as the useful link between people and the government machinery.

3. What are the functions of pressure groups in India?

Pressure groups carry out a range of functions including Representation, Political participation, Education, Policy formulation and Policy implementation.

(a) Representation:

Pressure groups provide an alternative to the formal representative process by providing mouth piece for groups that are not adequately represented through, the electoral process or by political parties.

(b) Political participation:

- (i) Pressure groups can be called the informal face of politics.
- (ii) They gain popular support through activities such as petitions, marches, demonstrations and other forms of political protest.
- (iii) Such forms of political participation have been particularly attractive to young people.

(c) Education:

Many pressure groups devote significant resources by maintaining websites and by commenting on government policies.

(d) Policy Formulation:

Many pressure groups are vital sources of information and render advice to the government and therefore they are regularly consulted in the process of policy formulation.

(e) Policy Implementation:

- (i) Occasionally pressure groups implement policy or play a role in it.
- (ii) A good example is blue cross which helps the government in protecting animal welfare.

UNIT - 3

HUMAN RIGHTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Apartheid was followed by ____.
a)South Sudan b)**South Africa** c)Nigeria d)Egypt
2. ____ right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.
a)Social b)Economic c)**Political** d)Cultural

3. A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?
 - a) Right to equality
 - b) Right to freedom
 - c) Right against child labour exploitation**
 - d) Right to freedom of Religion
4. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?
 - a) 20 days
 - b) 25 days
 - c) 30 days**
 - d) 35 days
5. Which of the following statements are true?
 - (i) The State Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.
 - (ii) It has the power of a civil court.
 - (iii) Its power extends beyond the state.
 - (iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.
 - a) i and ii are true
 - b) i and iii are true
 - c) i, ii, and iii are true
 - d) i, ii, and iv are true**
6. Consider the following statements.

Assertions(A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.
Reason(R): We have a right to freedom of religion. We have to promote harmony and the spirit of the people of other religions.

 - (a) both A and B are correct and R explains A.**
 - (b) both A and B are correct but R does not explain A.
 - (c) A is correct but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is correct.
7. According to the UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of _____ years.
 - a) 12
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) 18**
8. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for _____.
 - a) Literature
 - b) Peace**
 - c) Physics
 - d) Economics
9. UDHR played a crucial role in promoting _____.
 - a. Individual Rights
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Human Rights**
 - d. None of the above
10. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution in the year _____.
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1975
 - c. 1976**
 - d. 1950
11. NCW was constituted to Safeguard _____.
 - a. Children
 - b. Labourers
 - c. Students
 - d. Women**
12. The life of people became meaningful through _____.
 - a. Fundamental Rights**
 - b. Civil Rights
 - c. Political Rights
 - d. Cultural Rights

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains _____ articles. **(30)**
2. The fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by _____ Amendment Act. **(42nd)**
3. The National Human Rights Commission was established on _____. **(12th October 1993)**
4. Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was _____. **(Tamil Nadu)**
5. The civil rights movement in the United States was initiated by _____. **(Rosa Park)**

6. Gandhi was evicted from a first class compartment on the night of _____.
(7th June 1893)
7. UNO was formed after _____. **(Second world war)**
8. In 1994 _____ became the President of South Africa.**(Nelson Mandela)**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Right to Vote | - Political rights |
| 2. Right to form union | - Right to freedom |
| 3. Right to preserve tradition | - cultural rights |
| 4. The Hindu Succession Act | - 2005 |
| 5. Child Labour | - Right against exploitation |
| 6. F.W.de Klerk | - President |
| 7. To defend the country | - Fundamental Duty |
| 8. Freedom of Speech | - Fundamental Rights |
| 9. Recommend Compensation to victims | - SHRC |
| 10. Family Environment | - Child Right |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What is Human Rights?

The UNO defines Human Rights as “The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Everyone is entitled to these rights without discrimination”.

2. What are the Fundamental Rights?

The fundamental Rights are:

- * Right to Equality
- * Right to Freedom
- * Right against Exploitation
- * Right to freedom of Conscience and Religion
- * Cultural and Educational Rights for minorities
- * Right to Constitutional Remedies

3. What are the child Rights defined by the UNO?

The UNO defines the Child Rights as

- i) Right to life.
- ii) Right to family environment
- iii) Right to Education
- iv) Right to benefit from Social Security
- v) Right against sexual exploitation
- vi) Right against sale or trafficking
- vii) Right against other forms of exploitation like Child Labour

4. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Right to Constitutional Remedies is one of the fundamental rights, by this right a person adopt constitutional means and approach a court if he is denied the fundamental rights.

This right therefore protects and safeguards all our rights.

5. Define Pocso.

Pocso Act-Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.

6. Why do children need special attention?

- * Children are the future citizens of a nation.
- * They should feel secure and valued.
- * Due special attention builds up the child's image in a positive manner.

7. What are the contributions to labourers by B.R.Ambedkar?

Dr.B.R Ambedkar's Contributions to labourers are

- i) Reduction in Factory Working Hours
- ii) Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions
- iii) Employment Exchange in India
- iv) Employees state Insurance
- v) Minimum wages for labourers
- vi) Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund.

8. 'All are equal before law' But we have enacted a separate law for women- Justify

- * The law review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
- * Women's rights under the constitution of India include equality, dignity and freedom from discrimination.

9. Write about the Right against exploitation.

- i. Right against exploitation is a fundamental right for every citizen
- ii. It is against the law to employ children below 14 years of age in mines, factories or other occupations.

10. Differentiate: Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

Fundamental Rights	Human Rights
(i) Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country.	(i) Human rights are recognised at international level.
(ii)The rights make the life of people meaningful by giving them their rights.	(ii)The rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedom.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:**1. Write a paragraph about UDHR.**

- i. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th Dec 1948.
- ii. There are 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- iii. It guarantees freedom of expression, civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.
- iv. This rights apply to all people, irrespective of their race, gender and nationality, as all people are born free and equal.

- v. UDHR is the first, to set out the rights to be universally protected and has been translated into many languages.

2. What are fundamental duties? How would you follow these in your school premises?

The fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. The constitution states eleven fundamental duties they are;

- i. Respect for the National flag and the National anthem.
- ii. To follow and cherish the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- iii. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- iv. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- v. To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood.
- vi. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.
- vii. To protect and improve the natural environment.
- viii. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- ix. To safeguard public property and to adjure from violence.
- x. To strive towards excellence in all spheres.
- xi. To provide opportunities for education by the parent and guardian to their child or ward upto the age of 14 years.

3. How does the National Human Rights commission protect our rights?

The National Human Rights Commission protects our rights in the following ways:

- * To inquire into violation of human rights.
- * To intervene in court proceedings relating to human rights.
- * To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights.
- * To engage in human rights education among various sections of society.
- * To encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

4. What are the benefits for workers provided by labour law?

(a) The benefits for the workers are:

- i. Reduction in factory working hours(8 hours a day).
- ii. Compulsory recognition of trade unions.
- iii. Employment exchange in India.
- iv. Employees State Insurance(ESI).
- v. Minimum wages.
- vi. Coal and mica mines provident fund.

(b) Women workers benefits are:

- i. Mines maternity benefit act.
- ii. Women labour welfare fund.
- iii. Women and child labour protection act.
- iv. Maternity benefit for women labour.
- v. Restoration of women on underground work in coal mines.

5. How do you enjoy the fundamental rights in your life?

The fundamental rights are required for the all round development of a human being.

i. Right to Equality:

It refers to equality before law and equal protection of law.

ii. Right to Freedom:

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression
- (b) Freedom to assemble
- (c) Freedom to form associations and unions
- (d) Freedom to reside in any part of India
- (e) Freedom to move freely throughout India
- (f) Freedom to practice any profession

iii. Right against Exploitation:

It is against the law to employ children below 14 years of age.

iv. Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion:

This right gives the citizens freedom to follow and practice a religion of their choice.

v. Cultural and Educational Rights:

We have the right to open schools, associations to preserve, protect and promote culture and tradition.

vi. Right to constitutional remedies:

This right protects and safeguards all other rights.

UNIT - 4

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ is the oldest form of government
a) Democracy b) **Monarchy** c) Oligarchy d) Theocracy
2. _____ is the main agency of the state.
a) Private Sector b) Public Sector c) **Government** d) School
3. There are _____ organs in a Government.
a) One b) **three** c) Six d) Seven
4. Unitary form of Government suitable for _____ Countries.
a) Big b) **Small** c) Dependent d) Interdependent
5. In India we have _____ form of Government.
a) **Parliamentary** b) Assembly c) Presidential d) Unitary
6. _____ is an example of Unitary form of Government.
a) Australia b) **Japan** c) Canada d) America
7. _____ is based on the principle of equality and freedom.
a) Communism b) **Democracy** c) Monarchy d) Dictatorship
8. The name of the Parliament of USA is _____.
a) Storting b) Folketing c) **Congress** d) Knesset
9. The King Gyanendra stopped don paring the way for democracy in _____.
a) Bhutan b) **Nepal** c) Tibet d) Brazil
10. India is a _____ country.z
a) **Secular** b) Communist c) Monarchical d) Autocratic

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. USA | - Congress |
| 2. Norway | - Storting |
| 3. Denmark | - Folketing |
| 4. Israel | - Knesset |
| 5. Germany | - Bundestag |

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ are a few examples for Unitary form of Government.(England, France)
2. The Parliamentary Government is also known as _____ (Cabinet Government)
3. In the Parliamentary form of Government _____ is the leader of the majority party. (Prime Minister)
4. Srilanka is an example of _____ form of Government.(Unitary)
5. The name of the Parliament in Israel is _____ (Knesset)
6. Brazil has _____ form of Government. (Presidential)
7. U.S represents _____ form of Government.(Federal)
8. The Constitution is the _____ of the land. (Supreme law)
9. In Bhutan King Jigme is a _____ monarch.(Constitutional)
10. The term GNH was coined by _____ (Jigme Singye Wangchuck)

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1. Unitary and federal forms of government

Unitary Form of Government	Federal Form of Government
(i) Only one level of Government	(ii) Two levels of Government
(ii) Suitable for small Countries E.g.: England, France	(ii) Suitable for bigger Countries. E.g.: U.S, Australia

2. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Parliamentary Government	Presidential Government
(i) Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party	(i) President is directly selected by the people
(ii) Central Legislature is Supreme Eg: Canada, India	(ii) President is Supreme Eg: Russia, Brazil

V. GIVE SHORT NOTE ON:

A) Unitary form of Government.

- (i) Only one level of Government
- (ii) Suitable for small countries Eg. England, France

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. List out the types of Constitution

The types of Constitution are:

- (i) Written Constitution / Unwritten Constitution
 - (ii) Presidential and Parliamentary form of Government
 - a) Single Executive Model
 - b) Plural Executive Model
 - (iii) Democracy / Monarchy / Communism
 - (iv) Secular / Theocracy

2. What are the merits of a Federal Government?

The merits of a Federal Government are:

- (a) Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity
 - (b) Division power between centre and states leads to administrative rule.
 - (c) It gives rise to big states
 - (d) It is good for economic & cultural progress.

3. Write down the difference between:

Unitary Form of Government	Federal Form of Government
(i) Only one level of Government	(i) Two levels of Government
(ii) Suitable for small Countries E.g.: England, France	(ii) Suitable for bigger Countries. E.g.: U.S, Australia

4. What is Government?

Government is the main agency of the State. It comprises of Several members belonging to Political and administrative wings.

5. What are the characteristics of Good Governance?

The Characteristics of Good Governance are:

- a) Participation
 - b) Rule of Law
 - c) Transparency
 - d) Responsiveness
 - e) Consensus Orientation
 - f) Equity
 - g) Effectiveness
 - h) Accountability

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1) Write about the merits of Unitary form of Government?

Merits

- (i) Suitable for small Countries
 - (ii) There is no Conflict of authority and responsibility
 - (iii) A Unitary Government will make decision and take speedy action.
 - (iv) A Unitary Government is less Expensive.
 - (v) Amendments to the Constitution are easy.
 - (vi) There is Unity, Uniformity of law, Policy and Administration.

- 2). Write about the Presidential form of Government and what is the difference between Presidential and parliamentary forms of Government?

Presidential form of Government:

The Presidential form of Government is also known as non-responsible or fixed executive system of Government, basically built on the principle of separation of power and is prevalent in USA, Brazil, Russia and Sri Lanka.

Presidential Form of Government	Parliamentary Form of Government
(i) President is directly elected by the people	(i) Prime Minister is the leader of majority party
(ii) President is Supreme	(ii) Central Legislature is Supreme
(iii) Separation of Powers	(iii) Absence of Separation Power Centralisation
(iv) Independent branches	(iv) Independent branches with overlapping function
(v) President - head of the Government	(v) Prime Minister- head of the Government
(vi) Separation of Powers	(vi) Centralisation
(vii) Individual Leadership	(vii) Collective Leadership
(viii) President is not accountable to congress	(viii) Collective and individual Responsibility

UNIT - 5

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

6. James Munroe was the Governor of _____ Presidency.
a) Calcutta b) Bombay c) **Madras** d) None of the above
7. The Community Development Programme was introduced in the year _____.
a) 1950 b) **1952** c) 1953 d) 1954
8. Panchayats are constituted wherever the population of the village is _____.
a) 2000 b) 200 c) **500** d) 1000
9. The village councils functioned very well under the _____.
a) Mauriyan b) Pallavas c) Cheras d) **Cholas**
10. _____ was the first state adopted Balwan Rai Mehta committee's recommendations.
a) Andhra pradesh b) **Rajasthan** c) Bihar d) Maharashtra

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'. (**Lord Ripon**)
2. Restoration of _____ has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle. (**Panchayats**)
3. _____ was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period. (**Kuda Olai Murai**)
4. Local Government which function in villages are called _____. (**Village Panchayat**)
5. _____ will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat. (**Executive Officer**)
6. Local bodies provide _____ to the local community. (**services**)
7. After independence, the creation of Village Panchayats became a _____ (social) movement.
8. In a Village Panchayat the President and Ward members are _____ elected by the people. (**directly**)
9. In Tamilnadu local government act was passed in the year _____. (**1994**)
10. According to Mahatma Gandhi, 'India's soul lives in the _____. (**village**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zilla Parishad | - District collector |
| 2. Gram sabhas | - Villages |
| 3. Ward committees | - Municipalities |
| 4. Panchayat Union | - Chairman |
| 5. Corporation | - Mayor |
| 6. Cholas | - Kuda Olai Murai |
| 7. Local self government | - Five years |
| 8. Ashok Mehta | - Two tier system |
| 9. Balwant Rai Mehta | - Three tier system |
| 10. GVK Rao | - Planning commission |

IV. CORRECT THE STATEMENT

- (I) Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of Districts
 (ii) District Panchayat is constituted in each village
 (iii) The Municipal Commissioner will be a person from the Indian Administration service (IAS)
- (IV) In Village Panchayat, the President and ward members are elected by the people
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. iii & iv are correct | b) ii & i are correct |
| c) iii is correct | d) iv is correct |

V. GIVE SHORT NOTE

1. Name the taxes levied by the Village Panchayat

- i. Property tax
- ii. Professional tax
- iii. House tax
- iv. Taxes for connection of drinking water
- v. Land tax
- vi. Taxes levied on shops

2. List out the salient features of TamilNadu Panchayat Raj Act 1994

The salient feature of the TamilNadu Panchayat Raj Act 1994:

- a) A three tier system
- b) Gram Sabha
- c) Establishment of Election Commission
- d) Constitution of Finance Commission
- e) Reservation of seats for SC/ST 's Proportionate to their population
- f) One third reservation of seats for women and
- (g) Constitution of District Planning Committees.

3. Mention the important functions of the Village Panchayat

- i. Supply of drinking water
- ii. Maintenance of street lights
- iii. Maintenance of roads
- iv. Maintenance of village libraries
- v. Maintenance of small bridges
- vi. Maintenance of drainage
- vii. Maintenance of burial grounds

4. Which are the voluntary functions of the local governments?

The Voluntary functions by the local governments are:

- i. Maintenance of street lights in the villages
- ii. Maintenance of market and fairs
- iii. Implantation of trees
- iv. Maintenance of play grounds
- v. Maintenance of parking vehicles, slaughter houses and cattle sheds
- vi. Control over places of exhibition

5. Name the Urban local governments

The Urban local governments are:

- i. Town panchayat ii. Municipality iii. Corporation

6. Who is the head of the District Panchayat?

- (i) The Chairman is the head of the District Panchayat.
- (ii) He is elected from one among its members and their term is 5 years.

7. Explain the term Town Panchayat

- (i) The area where more than 10,000 people live is called a town panchayat.
- (ii) Members and President of the Town Panchayat are directly elected by the people.
- (iii) There is an Executive Officer to look after the administration of the Town Panchayat and their term of office is 5 years.

8. What is a Corporation?

Municipal Corporations are established in big cities where the city has more than one lakh of people. The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative officer. The mayor is the Chairman of the Corporation. The term of office of the Mayor and other members is five years.

9. List out the 12 Corporation of Tamilnadu.

In Tamilnadu, there are 12 corporations. They are in Chennai, Kovai, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Tuticorin, Tirupur, Tanjore, Dindigul.

10. What are the meetings of the Grama Sabha conducted?

- i. January 26 - Republic day
- ii. May 1 - Labourers day
- iii. August 15 - Independence day
- iv. October 2 - Gandhi Jayanthi

VI. ANSWER IN PARAGRAPH:

1. Write in detail about the salient feature of the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992).

- (i) Panchayats and Municipalities will be "Institutions of Self Government."
- (ii) Basic units of Democratic system - Grama Sabhas (villages) and Ward Committees (Municipalities) comprising all the adult members registered as voters
- (iii) Three tier system of panchayats at village, intermediate block/taluk/mandal and district levels. Smaller states with population below 2 million - only two tiers.
- (iv) Seats at all levels filled by direct elections
- (v) Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and STs in proportion to their population
- (vi) One third of the total number of seats reserved for women
- (vii) Uniform five year term and elections to be constituted before the expiry of the term. In the event of dissolution, elections must be held compulsorily within six months

2. Describe the major problems & challenges faced by the local self governments.

Local self governments are the crucial basis for our democracy. The Constitutional status of local self governments adds more significance to their functioning. There are, few critical concerns in the working of local self governments in India. Major problems and challenges are:

- (i) Lack of clear demarcation of powers and functions of local bodies
- (ii) Allocation of funds and needs assessment are not matched
- (iii) Role of caste, class and religion in decision making at the local self governments.
- (iv) Poor accountability of elected members and officials at the grassroot levels of democracy.

UNIT-6

ROAD SAFETY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Every year the first week of ----- is celebrated as Road safety week.
a. December **b. January** c. March d. May
 2. For traffic assistance ----- should be contacted.
a. 103 b. 105 c. 108 d. 101
 3. The main cause of death by road accidents due to drunk and drive is -----.
a. 10% **b. 40%** c. 24% d. 16%
 4. Green colour indicates-----.
a. Go b. get ready c. stop d. wait
 5. Pedestrain can cross the road -----.
anywhere b. near the signals c. nowhere **d. at zebra crossing**
 6. ----- indicates how fast a vehicle is moving.
a. Speedometer b. Ammeter c. Galvanometer d. Thermometer
 7. India has the ----- largest road network in the world.
a. Second b. Third c. First d. Fourth
 8. Road safety cell was set up by ministry of -----.
a. Defence **b. Surface transport** c. Railways d. navy
 9. Persons below ----- years should not be permitted to drive vehicle.
a. 15 b. 21 **c. 18** d. 20
 10. Road signals are classified into ----- types.
a. Three b. Five c. Two d. Four

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. ----- is more important in everyone's life.(**safety**)
 2. ----- registers the highest number of road accident in the world.-(**India**)
 3. Do not use ----- while driving. (**mobile**)
 4. Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in -----(**silence zones.**)
 5. Road -----is one of the preventive measures for accidents. (**infrastructure**)
 6. The chances of death by accident can be decreased by using -----(**seatbelt**)
 7. A digital surveillance used in navigating is -----(**GPS**).
 8. A ----- is required by law to drive a vehicle. (**licence**)
 9. Always adhere to -----(**speed limit**).
 10. ----- is an environmental factor due to which accidents occur. (**Weather**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mandatory signs | - Regulatory signs |
| 2. Road infrastructure | - Preventive measure |
| 3. Road Safety cell | - Sep 1986 |
| 4. Walk | - on the foot path |
| 5. Road accident | - Traffic Violation |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What are the benefits of wearing helmet while driving?

- i. Reduces the severity of injury.
- ii. Protects the rider's head from the collision of a crash.

2. List out the factors of road accidents.

- i. Negligence in driving
- ii. Drunk and drive
- iii. High speed
- iv. Less use of helmets and seat belts.
- v. Distractions to driver

3. Which colour in the signal means stop?

Red

4. List out any three road safety rules.

- i. Know your signals
- ii. Stop, look and cross
- iii. Pay attention - Listen

V ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Explain the factors involved in road accidents

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| i. Drivers | - Over speeding, rash driving |
| ii. Pedestrians | - Carelessness, illiteracy |
| iii. Passengers talking . | - Projecting their body parts outside vehicles, to drivers |
| iv. Vehicles | - Failure of brakes, tyre burst |
| v. Road conditions | - Potholes, damaged roads |
| vi. Weather conditions | - Fog, snow, heavy rainfall. |

2. Explain in Detail: The road safety rules.

- (i) Know Your Signal.
- (ii) Stop, Look and Cross.
- (iii) Pay Attention - Listen
- (iv) Don't run on Roads.
- (v) Always use side walks.
- (vi) Never stretch hands outside the vehicles.
- (vii) Never Cross Roads at Bends.
- (viii) Don't Rush .
- (ix) Keep left.
- (x) Cross at zebra line.

ECONOMICS

UNIT-1

UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPMENT, PERSPECTIVES, MEASUREMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. **Assertion (A):** Development increases the quality of life.
Reason (R): People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
d) (A) is false and (R) is true
2. The term 'Human resources' refers to _____.
a) investment on poor people
b) expenditure on agriculture
c) Investment on assets
d) **Collective abilities of people**
3. For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
a) growth
b) **income**
c) expenditure
d) savings
4. _____ is considered a true measure of national income.
a) GNP
b) GDP
c) **NNP**
d) NDP
5. The _____ income is also called Per capita Income.
a) **average**
b) total
c) people
d) monthly
6. Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country?
a) Japan
b) Canada
c) Russia
d) **India**
7. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?
a) India
b) Pakistan
c) **China**
d) Bhutan
8. **Assertion (A)** - The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.
Reason (R) - it is also known as national income.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A).
c) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
9. **Assertion (A)** - Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.
Reason (R) - Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
d) (A) is false and (R) is true
10. The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimensions in its calculation _____.
a) **Gender**
b) Health
c) Education
d) Income

11. Among the following states which state have the literacy (2011) higher than national average?

 - a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Uttar Pradesh
 - c) **TamilNadu**
 - d) None of these

12. Sex ratio means

 - a) The ratio between adult-male and adult-female in a population
 - b) The ratio between female and male in a population
 - c) The relationship between male of female
 - d) The number of females per thousand males**

13. Inter generational equality is ensured under the process of _____

 - a) Industrial progress
 - b) Economic development
 - c) Sustainable development**
 - d) Economic growth

14. Find the odd one _____

 - a) Solar energy
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Paper**
 - d) Natural gas

15. _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India

 - a) TamilNadu**
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Kerala
 - d) Andhra Pradesh

16. _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use

 - a) Natural
 - b) Renewable
 - c) Non-Renewable**
 - d) New

17. Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____ which pollutes the environment

 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon
 - d) Carbondioxide**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Economic progress of any country is known as _____. (**economic development**)
 2. The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in _____. (**Shastri Bhavan , New Delhi**)
 3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is _____.(**Kerala**)
 4. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by _____. (**UNDP**)
 5. Ground water is an example of ____ resource. (**renewable**)
 6. The book An Uncertain Glory was written by_____. (**Prof.Amartyasen**)
 7. Development refers to the ____ of a particular field or a particular person(**progress**)
 8. For the progress of any country _____ resource is necessary. (**Human**)
 9. _____ checks deforestation and encourages afforestation. (**Forest Act**)
 10. A rise in capital income will always mean a rise in _____ real output. (**aggregate**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Development | - Education |
| 2. Human resource | - Part of daily life |
| 3. Solar energy | - Renewable resources |
| 4. 1972 | - Wildlife protection act |
| 5. Sustainable development | - No damage to the environment |
| 6. Economic development | - Per capita income |
| 7. Conservation | - Protection |
| 8. PCI | - Per capita income |
| 9. Non-renewable resources | - Pollute the environment |
| 10. Depletion | - Exhaustion |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

- ## **1. What do you mean by development?**

Development refers to the progress of a particular field or person. An economic progress of a country is known as economic development.

2. What are the indicators of development?

The major indicators of development are:

- a) Progress
- b) Freedom to grow
- c) Improvement
- d) Advancement
- e) Growing process in a needed direction
- f) Moving forward to achieve many goals

3. Why NNP is not considered as an useful measure to compare a country's development with other countries?

To compare a country's development, the national income is not such an useful measure. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us an average person is likely to earn

4. Why human resources is considered as the foremost resource of any country?

- a) Human resource refers to people who have the man power which can be utilized, in the production sector.
- b) It gives high rate of returns in the future.
- c) It is necessary for the progress of any country.

5. Expand the following: 1. PPP 2. HDI

- A) PPP - Purchasing Power Parity
- b) HDI - Human Development Index

6. Expand the following 1. NNP 2. PCI

- a) NNP - Net National Product
- b) PCI - Per Capita Income

7. What is Solar Power?

Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity by using photovoltaic cells. Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.

8. What is meant by the average income?

- 1) The average income is also called Per Capita Income (PCI).
- 2) It is derived by dividing the total income of the people by its total population.

9. What is meant by economic development?

Economic development refers to the overall growth of all sectors of economy. It improves the living standards of the people and status of the country by adopting new technologies in all fields

10. Why is LPG subsidy being provided?

- 1) In rural areas people use wood, cowdung cake and other biomass as fuel. It leads to deforestation and air pollution.
- 2) To rectify this situation LPG subsidy is being provided, which is clean fuel and reduces pollution to a large extent.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Discuss the policies for sustainable development.

- 1) Sustainable economic development means, the development should take place without damaging the environment.
- 2) It is a new era of knowledge in which scientists, economists and philosophers are working together.
- 3) If environment is not protected, we fall into prey of national disaster.
- 4) We need to balance economic, social and environment sustainability in equal harmony.
- 5) In general, present development should not compromise with the needs of future generation.

2. Describe in detail about environmental policies in India.

- 1) Environmental policies have covered a wide range of issues such as air, water and pollution, waste management and biodiversity conservation.
- 2) The supreme court of India has introduced new changes in environmental protection.
- 3) The government passed the Environment Protection Act in 1986.
- 4) The biological diversity act helps in conservation of biological diversity.
- 5) Wild life Protection Act provides protection to wild animals and birds.
- 6) Article 51 A of the constitution states that is the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment.

3. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources

S.N-O.	RENEWABLE RESOURCE	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE
1	These resources cannot be exhausted.	These resources can be exhausted.
2	It has low carbon emission and hence environment friendly.	It has high carbon emission and hence not environment friendly.
3	Cost is low	Cost is high
4	These resources are pollution free	These resources are not pollution free.
5	Life of resource is infinite.	Life of resource is finite and vanishes in one day.
6	Eg. Solar engery, Wind energy, Tidal energy etc.	Eg. Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

4. Mention any five environmental acts and their action.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTS IN INDIA.		
S.-No.	ACT	ACTION
1	National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	Environmental protection and conservation of natural resources and forests.
2	The Environment Protection Act 1986	Protection and Improvement of the Environment.
3	Biological Diversity Act, 2002	Conservation of Biological diversity.
4	Water (prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974	Maintenance and restoration of quality of surface and ground water.
5	Forest Conservation Act 1980	Check deforestation and encourage afforestation of non-forest areas.

UNIT - 2

EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. We take age group _____ years for computation of the work force.
a. 12-60 **b. 15-60** c. 21-65 d. 5-14
 2. Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?
a. Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector
b. Primary Sector, Tertiary Sector, Secondary Sector.
c. Tertiary Sector, Secondary Sector, Primary Sector.
d. Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector, Primary Sector.
 3. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?
a. Primary Sector b. Secondary Sector
d. Tertiary Sector d. Public Sector.
 4. Which one of the following is not in Primary sector?
a. Agriculture **b. Manufacturing** c. Mining d. Fishery.
 5. Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?
a. Construction b. Manufacturing
c. Small Scale Industry **d. Forestry.**
 6. Tertiary Sector includes _____.
a. Transport b. Insurance c. Banking **d. All of these**
 7. Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?
a. Primary Sector b. Secondary sector
c. Tertiary sector **d. Private sector.**
 8. Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:

| [Home](#) | [About](#) | [Services](#) | [Contact](#) |

- a. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Mining 1. Unorganised sector
 - b. Manufacturing, Electricity Gas and Water Supply 2. Service sector
 - c. Trade, Transport and Communication 3. Secondary sector
 - d. Unincorporated Enterprises and household industries 4. Primary sector

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	4	3	2	1
c)	2	3	1	4
d)	3	2	4	1

9. Which Delhi Sultan of Medieval India formed “Employment Bureau” to solve the unemployment problem?
a. Muhamad Bin Tugluq. b. Allauddin Khilji c. **Feroz Shah Tugluq** d. Balban

10. _____ sector is registered and follows government rules.
a. Agriculture **b. Organised**
c. Unorganised Sector d. Private Sector

11. _____ sector provides job security and higher wages.
 a. Public Sector b. **Organised Sector** c. Unorganised d. Public
12. Find the odd one:
 a. Banking b. Railways c. Insurance d. **Small scale Industry**
13. The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of :
 a. number of workers employed. c. **ownership of enterprises**
 b. nature of economic activity. d. employment conditions
14. **Assertion (A)** : The unorganised sector of the economy characterised by the household manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.
Reason (R) : Jobs here are low paid and often not regular.
 a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 c.(A) is correct and (R) is false d.(A) is false and (R) is true
15. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as _____
 a. employee b. **employer** c. labour d. caretaker
16. _____ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.
 a. **Agriculture** b. Manufacturing c. Banking d. Small Scale Industry.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In _____ sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular. (**unorganised**)
2. Economic activities are classified into _____ and _____ sectors. (**Public**) (**Private**)
3. _____ has always featured as an important element of development policy in India. (**Employment**)
4. Employment pattern changes due to _____ (**life-style**).
5. The nature of employment in India is _____ (**multi-dimensional**).
6. _____ of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also capable of working. (**Labour Force**)
7. Public sector means _____ (**Government undertaking**).
8. In well developed countries, the proportion of work forces engaged in _____ will be very small. (**agriculture**)
9. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in the year _____. (**2005**).
10. _____ includes transport, banking, trade and communication. (**Tertiary sector**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Public Sector | - Service motive |
| 2. Private sector | - Profit motive |
| 3. Primary Sector | - Poultry |
| 4. Tertiary Sector | - Banking |
| 5. Unorganised sector | - No fixed terms |
| 6. Organised sector | - Job security |
| 7. Recent years | - Increasing self-employment |
| 8. Slater Village | - Iruvelpattu |
| 9. Cultivators | - Peasants |
| 10. Labour Force | - People who work. |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What is labour force of the economy?

Labour force of the economy is the number of people in the country who work and also capable of working.

2. Why are children and old age (above 60 years) are not considered for computation of work force?

- a) Persons less than 15 years are children and above 60 years are excluded as they are physically unfit.
- b) If they are considered for computation then the progress of the country would be very slow as the working force is very small.

3. What are the three sectors of an economy?

The three sectors of the Indian economy are:

- a. Primary sector - Agriculture, Poultry
- b. Secondary sector - Manufacturing
- c. Tertiary sector - Transport, Insurance.

4. Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in Gross Domestic Product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu. Give reason.

This is because the Non-Agriculture sector have not generated enough employment to affect a shift of labour force.

5. Define the terms employer and employee.

- a. Those who are engaged in economic activities are called employee.
- b. Those who employ these workers and pay for their work is termed as an employer.

6. What are the basic needs in the present world?

The basic needs are not only food, shelter and clothes but to survive in the world, we all need employment to earn money.

7. Mention the importance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 is able to provide work in rural areas for 100 days of employment in a year.
- b. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas.

8. Mention the types of Employment:

Types of Employment:

Organised Sector - It is associated with rules and regulations of the governments.

Unorganised Sector - These enterprises are not registered with the government.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.

1. Explain : (a) Primary Sector (b) Secondary Sector (c) Tertiary Sector.

(a) Primary Sector :

- * Agricultural sector is known as Primary Sector.
- * Production of raw materials, cattle farming, fishing, mining, forestry are also undertaken in Primary Sector.

(b) Secondary Sector:

- * Industrial Sector is also known as Secondary Sector.
- * Iron and steel, cotton, textile, sugar, jute, paper and all other small scale industrial come under Secondary Sector.

(c) Tertiary Sector:

- * Service Sector is also known as Tertiary Sector.
- * Transport, Trade , Post and Telegraph, Banking , Education, Healthcare come under Tertiary Sector.

2. Explain the employment structure in India.

- a) The nature of employment in India is multi-dimensional.
- b) The economy is classified into three sectors.
- c) Primary sector - Agriculture, Poultry etc
- d) Secondary Sector - Manufacturing and constructional activities.
- e) Tertiary Sector - Transport, Insurance, Trade etc.
- f) In developing countries like India, large working force will be engaged in primary and small portion in secondary and tertiary sector.
- g) Employment growth has increased at an average rate of 2% during the past four decades.

3. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors:

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
(i) It is associated with proper rules and regulations of the government	The enterprises are not registered with proper rules and regulations
(ii) The employers are provided with job security and receive higher wages	Employment is not secure. When there is no work, people have to Quit the job
(iii) They have fixed working hours and provides medical allowance and insurance	Employment terms are not fixed and regular
(iv) It includes central and state government banks, railways	It includes household manufacturing activities and small scale industry

4. Distinguish between Public Sector and the Private Sector.

Public Sector	Private Sector
(i) Service motive	Profit motive
(ii) Government owns the assets	Private individual owns the assets
(iii) Wages are paid by the government	Wages are paid by owners of the private enterprises
(iv) Preserves natural wealth	Exploitation of natural resources
(v) E.g., NLC, SAIL, BSNL	E.g., TVS Motors, TATA Steel, Ashok Leyland

UNIT- 3

MONEY AND CREDIT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Certain metals like _____ were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times .
a. Gold b. Iron
2. The Head Quarters of the RBI is at _____.
a. Chennai b. Mumbai
3. International trade is carried on in terms of _____.
a. US Dollars b. Pounds
4. The currency of Japan is _____.
a. Yen b. Yuan
5. Barter system involved exchange of _____.
a. Goods b. Money
6. NFC was introduced in Britain in the year _____.
a. 2016 b. 2008
7. The Chinese made coins out of _____.
a. Bronze b. Copper
8. In 1999 mobile banks were used in _____.
a. USA b. Europe
9. In educational loans the _____ is the main borrower.
a. Parent b. Student
10. Security printing and minting corporation of India Ltd., was started in _____.
a. Mumbai b. Dewas(Madhya Pradesh)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ system can be considered as the first form of trade. (**Barter**)
2. Money supply is divided into _____. (**4 divisions**)
3. The first printing press of the RBI was started at a _____. (**Nasik, Maharashtra**)
4. _____ act as a regulator of the circulation of money. (**Reserve Bank of India**)
5. The thesis about money by B.R.Ambedkar is _____. (**The problem of the Rupee**)
6. Exchange of goods means _____. (**Barter system**)
7. Paper money spread to Europe through the travels of _____. (**Marco Polo**)
8. The credit card was invented by _____. (**John Biggins**)
9. All the major and important banks were nationalised in India in _____. (**1969**)
10. The medium of exchange in a country is _____. (**Currency**)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. US Dollar | - Universally accepted currency |
| 2. Currency in circulation | - 85% |
| 3. ATM | - Automatic Teller Machine |
| 4. Salt | - Substitute of money |
| 5. Riyal | - Saudi Arabia |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 6. European Union | - Euro |
| 7. England | - Pound |
| 8. China | - Yuan |
| 9. Malaysia | - Ringgit |
| 10. Australia | - Dollar |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS:

1. Why was money invented?

- (i) The government, private institutions industries as well as home planners calculate their financial status through money.
- (ii) A common item with a standard value for the effective exchange of goods was needed. therefore money was invented.

2. What is ancient money?

- (i) The metals can be termed as first form of currency.
- (ii) Gold, Silver and copper were the metals used first.
- (iii) They were called ancient currency.

3. What were the items used as barter during olden days?

Leather, beads, shells, tobacco, salt, corn, cattle. and even slaves were exchanged as barter.

4. What is spice route? Why was called so?

- (i) Spice route was an ancient trade route followed by merchants, importers and exporters.
- (ii) The merchants followed spice routes of both land and sea from Malabar in India as far west as Moracoo to export pepper, spices, pearls, gems rubies and muslin clothes.
- (iii) But pepper and spices took a major share of the exports.
- (iv) Thus this route was called the spice route.

5. What is natural money?

- (i) The metals such as silver and gold gained importance gradually all over the world.
- (ii) So, these metals were used as standard value in the exchange of goods.
- (iii) This was called as natural money.

6. Why were coins of low value printed in large quantities?

- (i) There were insufficient reserves of gold and silver.
- (ii) Mines also had a limited reserve of these metals.
- (iii) An alternative was found and coins were made using metals with lesser value.
- (iv) These were used to buy and sell goods of lesser value.
- (v) It was used as the money of the poor people.

7. What is meant by foreign exchange?

- (i) Foreign exchange is the exchange of one currency to another.
- (ii) Foreign exchange also refers to the global market where currencies are traded virtually around the clock.

8. What is ATM?

- (i) ATM means Automated Teller Machine.
- (ii) One can easily withdraw the necessary amount from ATM with the help of an ATM debit card.
- (iii) One can easily withdraw money needed at any time at ATM's located everywhere.

9. How is the major portion of the savings in banks used?

The major portion of the savings in banks are used for the development of industries, economic growth and various development schemes for the welfare of the poor.

10. What type of currency notes were available till 1947?

- (i) Till 1947, the currency notes with the image of King George VI, were in circulation.
- (ii) After Independence the government of India issued currency notes.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Explain how money is transacted in the digital world.

- (i) One has to visit the bank and fill in a challan or produce a cheque to withdraw money from his account.
- (ii) Now this practise is gradually vanishing.
- (iii) Instead, one can easily withdraw the necessary amount from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM), with the help of an ATM debit card.
- (iv) A person can deposit money in their account without visiting the branch.
- (v) Similarly, credit cards are also available to buy things on credit and the amount can be paid later.
- (vi) Nowadays online transactions through net banking are carried out.
- (vii) Money is transacted to anyone who lives anywhere across the world.
- (viii) Technology has advanced so much that even mobile banking is widely used now a days.

2. Explain in detail about the role of RBI in the country

- (i) A government has the responsibility to regulate money supply and oversee the monetary policy.
- (ii) The reserve bank of India (RBI) act as a regulator of the circulation of money in India.
- (iii) The Reserve bank of India started its operations on 1st April 1935.
- (iv) It was Permanently moved to mumbai from the year 1937.
- (v) RBI was nationalised in 1949.
- (vi) 85% of the printed currency is let for circulation.
- (Vii) According to the statistics available as on August 2018, currency worth of 19 lakh crore are in circulation
- (viii) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's Ph.D thesis on 'The problem of the Rupee-Its origin and solution' was the reference too and provided guidelines for the Reserve Bank of India act of 1934

3. Write in detail about the various functions of money.

- (i) Money acts a medium of exchange, a unit of measurement, a store in value and a standard of deferred payments
- (ii) It plays an important role in transactions
- (iii) Medium of Exchange- Money should be accepted liberally in exchange of goods and services in a country

- (iv) Unit of Account - Money should be the common, standard unit of calculating a country's total consumers goods, products, services etc.
- (v) A Store of Value - Money is used as a store of purchasing power. It can be used to finance future payments

VI. WRITE THE CORRECT STATEMENTS

- a) 1. The Barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived
 - 2. This was the initial form of trade
 - (i) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
 - (ii) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - (iii) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
 - (iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct
- b) 1. Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in US dollars
 - 2. No other country except the US carries out trade in the world
 - (i) Both the statements are correct
 - (ii) Both the statements are wrong
 - (iii) **1 is correct; 2 is wrong**
 - (iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

UNIT - 4

AGRICULTURE IN TAMIL NADU

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is _____.
 a)27% **b) 57%** c)28% d) 49%
2. Out of the following, which is not a food crop.
 a)Bajra b) Ragi c)Maize **d) coconut**
3. The productivity of paddy during the year 2014 - 2015.
 a)3,039 kg **b) 4,429 kg** c)2,775 kg d) 3,519 kg
4. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has _____.
 a)decreased b) not stable c)remained stable **d) increased**
5. The North-East monsoon period in TamilNadu.
 a) August - October b) September - November
c) October - December d) November - January
6. Cholam cultivation takes place in Tamil Nadu is _____.
 a) **7% land area** b) 1%land area
 c) 12%land area d) 9% land area
7. Krishi karman award is related to _____.
 a) Cotton textile b) Industrial growth
c) Food grain production d) Educational growth
8. The third largest river in india is _____.
 a) **Cauvery** b) Godavari c) Krishna d) Mahanadhi
9. In 2011 nearly _____ of the women were involved in agriculture.
 a) 35% **b) 55%** c) 25% d) 45%
10. In Tamil Nadu only _____ of land is used for agriculture.
 a) **One third** b) One tenth c) One fourth d) One fifth

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. The major occupation of people in Tamilnadu is _____(Agriculture).
2. Tamilnadu receives rainfall all from the _____ monsoon.(North-East)
3. The total geographical area of Tamilnadu is _____ hectares. (one crore 30 lakhs and 33 thousand)
4. Most of the cultivators in Tamil Nadu are _____(Marginal farmers)
5. A major portion of the employee involved in agricultural activities are _____Labourers.(Landless)
6. If there is good water for a land, it can be cultivated more than _____ a year. (One crop)
7. There are no _____ rivers in Tamil Nadu.(perennial)
8. The union Ground water Board is monitoring the level and nature of _____(ground water).
9. _____ Cultivation is carried out at a large scale.(Paddy)
10. _____ technology is a good remedial measure to tackle shortage in irrigational water.(Micro irrigation)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Non-food crops | - Coconut, channa. |
| 2. Dhal | - Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams. |
| 3. North-East monsoon | - October - December. |
| 4. Small farmer | - less than 1 hectare of cultivable land |
| 5. No.of farmers who cultivate land in 2015-2016 | - 79,38000. |
| 6. Mettur Dam | - Highest storage. |
| 7. Maize Production | - Second. |
| 8. Virtual water | - Tony Allen. |
| 9. Cauvery | - Kallanai. |
| 10. Fallow | - Uncultivated. |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWER:

1. Give two examples for each food crop and - non food crops?

- a) Food crops - Paddy, Wheat
- b) Non food crops - Coconut, Cotton

2. What are the factors responsible for change in cropping area?

The factors responsible for change in cropping area are:

- a) The size and quality of the land
- b) Rain fall
- c) Reliable water source

3. Who monitors the quantity and quality of ground water?

The Union Water Board monitors the level and quality of ground water.

4. Differentiate small and marginal farmers.

Small farmers

Small farmers cultivate 1-2 hectares of land

Marginal farmers

Marginal farmers cultivate less than one hectare of land

5. On what factors does crop cultivation depend? List out the factors on which the crop cultivation depend.

The crop cultivation depends on:

a) Amount of land being cultivated.

b) Productivity of crops

d) Weather

c) Source of water

e) Rainfall

6) What is national Ayush movement?

The National Ayush movement saves and extends the life of many medicinal herbs that grow only in the forest.

7) Write a note on Krishi Karman award to Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu tops in food grain production in 2015-2016 and so the Prime Minister presented the Krishi Karman award to Tamil Nadu.

8) Define the term virtual water”

The water consumed in the production process of an agricultural or industrial product is termed as virtual water.

9) Write a note on River Cauvery

a) River Cauvery is the third largest river in South India

b) Its length is 765km.

c) The dams constructed across Cauvery in Tamil Nadu are Mettur Dam, Kallanai.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1) Give a note on the water resources of Tamil Nadu.

a) There are no perennial rivers in Tamil Nadu.

b) It receives the required water from north east and south west monsoon.

c) Canals, lakes, open wells and bore wells also provide water for irrigation.

d) North East monsoon is a major source of water for Tamil Nadu.

e) Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent mostly on ground water.

2) What are the problems faced by using ground water for agriculture?

i) Tamil Nadu agriculture is dependent on ground water

ii) If the amount of water taken increases, the ground water will go down and results in complete dryness.

iii) The Union Water Board monitors the level and nature of ground water.

iv) It is necessary to regulate the usage of underground water

v) It is very important for sustainable farming.

3) Discuss about the source of irrigation for agriculture.

i) North- East monsoon is a major source of water for TamilNadu.

ii) Conventional water bodies like lakes, ponds and canals provide water for agriculture.

- iii) There are different water sources used for irrigation.
- iv) The area of land irrigated using wells is 62%, canals -24% and lakes - 14%.
- v) Bore wells and open wells also provide water for agriculture.
- vi) Still Tamil nadu agriculture depends on ground water.

UNIT - 5

MIGRATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was ____.
 a)121 crore b) 221 crore c)102 crore d)100 crore
2. ____ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.
 a)Ramanathapuram b)Coimbatore c)Chennai d)Vellore
3. During 2015, ____ of illiterates were migrants from Tamil nadu.
 a) 7% b)175% c)23% d)9%
4. The poorer sections of the population migrate ____.
 a)**As a survival strategy** b)to improve their living standards
 c)as a service d)to get experience
5. In Tamil Nadu, migrants account for ____ % in rural areas.
 a)38 b)**41** c) 28 d)50
6. The driving force among men to migration is ____.
 a)Work b)Employment c)Tourism d) **both a and b**
7. Of the international migrants ____ % are women.
 a)85 b)25 c)**15** d) 20
8. Pick out the odd one ____.
 a)Australia b)USA c)GULF countries d) **Uganda**
9. In the census of India, migration enumerated on ____ bases
 a)one b)**two** c)three d) four.
10. _____ is the major factor responsible for male migrants in India
 a)**Occupation** b)marriage c)Birth d) Developing

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Migration is enumerated on _____ and _____ bases.(place of birth) (place of residence)
2. The mobility of population in rural areas is _____ than urban areas.(greater)
3. In rural India, as per census 2011, ____percent of the population are counted as migrants.(37)
4. _____ is the major reason for 'female migration'.(Marriage)
5. Any migrant stream would consist of_____ sub streams.(heterogeneous)
6. During colonial period labourers had moved to other colonies seeking _____(work and wages)

7. Coimbatore has recovered the _____ number of emigrants next to Chennai.(maximum)
8. _____ is the difference in social status, wealth or opportunity between people or groups.(Inequality)
9. Process of moving from one place to another is known as _____(migration)
10. Change in population occurs due to births, deaths and _____(migration)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Migration policy | - To reduce the volume of migration |
| 2. Female migrants | - Marriage |
| 3. Chennai | - Maximum number of emigration |
| 4. Better off migrants | - To improve the living standard |
| 5. Salem | - Low incidence of living Immigration |
| 6. Male migrants | - Work |
| 7. Place of birth | - Life time migrant |
| 8. Red tea | - Paul Harris Daniel |
| 9. Migration | - Trade |
| 10. Migrant | - Heterogeneous |

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS.

1. Enlist the reason for migration.

The reason for migration are:

- (i) In search of Job opportunities
 - (ii) To improve the living standard of people
 - (iii) Trade
 - (iv) Work
 - (v) Marriage
- (iv) Place of residence: If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant, by place of last residence)

2. What are the major factors responsible for female migrants in India?

Among female migrants 70% in India and 51% in Tamilnadu report marriage as the reason for migration in 2011

3. Name the four districts in TamilNadu which record low number of immigration.

Cuddalore, Karur, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Namakkal, Salem, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts record low number of immigration.

4. What are the factors responsible for the poorer section and better off sections to migrate?

- (i) Poorer sections of population migrate as a survival strategy.
- (ii) Migrants from better off sections migrate to improve their living standards.

5. List the four destinations and the percentage of migrants from Tamilnadu.

20% to Singapore, 18% to the United Arab Emirates, 16% to Saudi Arabia, 13 % to the United States of America; and Malaysia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Australia and England are also referred as important destinations for migrants from Tamilnadu in the year 2015

6. What does the study reveal about the occupation undertaken by migrants?

- (i) The study clearly reveals various occupations undertaken by the migrants:
- (ii) Highly skilled professions on one hand and low skilled occupations on the other, along with a large number of semi-skilled occupations

7. Mention the percentage of migrants in India as well as in TamilNadu

The percentage of migrants was 37 percent in the country, while it was at a much higher rate in Tamilnadu at 43 percent.

8. How to determine the extent and nature of migration?

- (i) The extent and nature of migration in any society is basically determined by the nature of the development process experienced by the society.
- (ii) The type of scale of development achieved by the agricultural and industrial sectors in an economy would determine the migratory patterns.
The extent and nature of the migrant streams would essentially depend on:
 - (i) Opportunities at the destination
 - (ii) The cost of migration

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. State the aims of migration policies?

Policies to address the problems of migration in developing countries like India essentially aim at the following:

(a) To reduce the volume of migration:

- (i) As a large part of migration is a reflection of poverty and insecurity faced by large sections of the rural people, the focus of intervention has to be in rural areas.
- (ii) Rural development policies to reduce poverty and insecurity would be essential to reduce the rate of migration

(b) To redirect the migrant streams :

- (i) Redirection of migrant streams, away from big metropolitan cities is a desirable policy option.
- (ii) This policy can help in reducing spatial inequalities by developing a dispersed pattern of urbanisation.

2. Discuss the patterns of migration

The pattern of migration is very complex, comprising number of streams;

- (i) Rural to rural; rural to urban; urban to rural; urban to urban
- (ii) Short, medium and long distance migration streams
- (iii) Long-term stable migration and short-term circulatory type of movements
The extent and nature of these migrant streams would essentially depend on
 - * Pressures and aspirations experienced by people at the origin of migration.
 - * Constraints imposed on mobility at the origin of migration.
 - * Opportunities at the destination.
 - * The cost of migration.

3. Elucidate about some of the interesting findings on migration in TamilNadu

The study has made some interesting findings as discussed below:

- (i) Of the total migrants in TamilNadu, 65 percent have migrated or moved abroad while 35 percent have moved within the country
- (ii) Chennai district has recorded the maximum number of emigrants followed by Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Thiruchirapalli districts.

(iii) Cuddalore, Karur, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Namakkal, Salem, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts record low number of emigrants

4. Analyse the educational qualification of migrants from TamilNadu in 2015

The study on educational qualifications of migrants from TamilNadu, the study reveals that in 2015 about 7% were illiterates; 30% have completed Class X; 10% have completed class XII; 15% had undergone vocational training; 11% were graduates; 12% were professionally qualified and 11% had post graduate degrees.

VI. WRITE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. In recent times workers from TamilNadu are moving to Africa
In recent times workers from TamilNadu are moving to Gulf, United state of America and Australia
2. In TamilNadu, the extent of migration is much higher in Urban areas compared to rural areas.
In TamilNadu, the extent of migration is much higher in rural areas compared to Urban areas.
3. Any migrant stream would consist of homogenous sub-streams.
Any migrant stream would consist of heterogenous sub-streams
4. Two out of every 10 persons is reported to be a migrant
Two out of every 5 persons is reported to be a migrant

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